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TO FORM A BIG ORE TRUST

A Combination of Mesaba Range Producers Is Probable.

MR. ROCKEFELLER BACK OF THE PLAN

Millions Spent to Obtain Control of the Output of the Lake Superior Region.

PRICES TO BE KEPT DOWN AT PRESENT

How Small Operators Will Be Compelled to Sell to Organizers of the Proposed Monopoly.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 8.—When the first publications were made, two years ago, suggesting the probability of an iron ore trust to control the output of the great Lake Superior ore districts, it was laughed at as an impossibility by men who had been long in the business, and who controlled large interests there. To-day it is a certainty, and even those who were least disposed to consider such a vast combination possible two years ago are now willing to concede that it is no more improbable, in the hands of John D. Rockefeller, than was the immense Standard Oil monopoly when Mr. Rockefeller first planned it.

The events of the last few weeks have made it manifest that Mr. Rockefeller is not merely a factor in the Lake Superior ore trade, but that he is to be a growing and aggressive power there. Two years ago, when the Lake Superior Consolidated Mining Company was formed, with Mr. Rockefeller as the controlling spirit, farseeing observers considered it significant, but its significance is now beyond question. The Consolidated Company owns some of the largest and best properties on the Mesaba Range. It has been a strong factor in the immense production of that range this year, and has contributed to prevent prices from going as high as would have happened otherwise. This was in keeping with the bear policy which seems to have been adopted by the oil magnate in his campaign for the conquest of a new world.

Secures More Property.

The recent development which has shown Rockefeller's hand as much as he ever shows it is the purchase last week of the rich Richelieu Bay ore property, in Minnesota, and the contracts which have been closed by him for eight monster steamships, to cost $2,500,000 in the aggregate and to be ready for business by the middle of the lake season next year. These boats run from 404 to 418 feet in length, keel measurement, and will carry 4,000 gross tons each, on a 14½-foot draught. This means that before Sept. 1, 1896, Mr. Rockefeller will own an ore fleet capable of bringing down 32,000 gross tons of ore from Duluth to Lake Erie ports every week, and that between the time his boats are in commission and the close of lake navigation next year they will be able to lay down on Lake Erie docks between 400,000 and 500,000 gross tons of ore.

Taken with the Richelieu Bay purchase, it means that Mr. Rockefeller will have over $3,500,000 more invested in the iron ore business next season than this, and it is quite likely that the money he will spend in developing his new property will bring his total new investment to $4,500,000, and give him an interest in ore, vessel, and tributary railroad property in the Lake Superior region worth the immense sum of $7,000,000 or $8,000,000.

An Immense Fleet to be Built.

The Rockefeller order for eight steel steamers at this time has further significance. There were thirty new vessels contracted for in lake yards for next season before this latest order was placed. The majority of this number was designed for the ore trade. These alone would have exerted a strong influence in keeping down carrying rates and consequently in checking the boom in ore which is clearly scheduled for next year. But on top of this comes contracts for ten more, all ore carriers, two for Pickards, Mather & Co., who are Rockefeller's brokers, and eight for Rockefeller, with a half promise that the latter will contract for two more within a few weeks.

The purpose of this is manifold. It is part of the scheme of the great Standard Oil financier, who is more than likely to control the Bessemer ore output of the Lake Superior region before the year 1905. The first reason for the step is that the boats will earn a handsome revenue next year, and, with the product of his mines to move, will always be profitable; but the second is more important. They will enable him to move nearly 500,000 tons more ore than could have been brought down otherwise and to open up his new Richelieu Bay property and move a heavy block of ore from it next year. By that means they will work to hold down prices to a point that will prevent the booming of some of the older mines that have been rather quiet the past two years, and which it would be against the interest of a future combination to have reopened and pushed too heavily now.

Smaller Mines Will Suffer.

Even more important than all this, the two steps coming so nearly together proclaims the purpose of Rockefeller to push out in the ore trade in a way that means bitter competition for the smaller fry when the reaction sets in a few years hence from the present rush and boom in ore. This last can be taken as the real import of the step, and the shrewd eye of Rockefeller as a competitor will prevent the investment of much money that would otherwise have gone at this time toward the rehabilitation of some of the older mines.

The Richelieu Bay property which Mr. Rockefeller purchased last week is said by experts to have over 20,000,000 tons of ore upon it, all of the finest Bessemer grade. As the amount of Bessemer ore in sight on some of the older ranges is decreasing rapidly, this new factor in Mesaba's greatness in the hands of John D. Rockefeller promises to be seriously felt not later than the season of 1897. The property cost Mr. Rockefeller $1,250,000, but as the deposit is said by competent experts to excel any mine yet developed in the State of Minnesota, it puts its owner in a very advantageous position, which he will know how to use to compel a consolidation of all the great ore producers within a few years. With his heavy holdings in the railroad upon which the Mesaba mines are largely dependent to reach water, it opens the way for the speedy control of the new and rich Mesaba range by the oil magnate. When this is effected, it will be but a step to a consolidation of nearly all the Minnesota ore interests, as the Vermillion range has always been in the hands of a single corporation—the Minnesota Iron Company.

In this connection it is doubly significant that Mr. Rockefeller's brokers, Pickands, Mathie & Co. of this city, are also the brokers of the Minnesota Iron Company and are understood to have a considerable holding in its stock. It may be that these are coincidences, but, if so, they are certainly rather strange in their possibilities.

Already Have an Agreement.

Taken with the fact that the ore men a month ago, for the first time, met in conference here and reached an agreement of some kind regarding the policy for next season, the facts stated are almost conclusive proof of what may be expected in the near future in the Lake Superior ore trade. The conference was secret, and the decision arrived at is known only to those who participated in it. But it is understood that the furnace men will meet with a more determined front from the ore men next year than ever before.

The leading men interested will not admit that a combination exists to maintain prices, but it seems certain that a definite understanding respecting some important features of the trade has been reached. With that as a stepping stone, and John D. Rockefeller getting in a position to produce 10 per cent. or more of the entire Lake Superior output, it is hardly likely that a thoroughly organized trust to handle the product of all the leading producers and crush out small competitors is more than a few years away.

If conditions the next four years follow their usual course, the beginning of the next century is likely to witness such a combination already consummated.

WILL BE A DULL WEEK IN CONGRESS

Both Bodies Engaged for the Present in Organizing—Morgan to Talk About Seals This Afternoon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Pending the filling of committee vacancies in the Senate but little business may be transacted, and it is not expected that these vacancies will be supplied before the latter part of the week, if then. There is no calendar, and no order of business has been agreed upon.

Mr. Morgan, however, will call up tomorrow his resolution referring to that part of the President's message relating to the payment of the British Bering Sea claims to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to examine into the question of liability to Great Britain, and report to the Senate by bill or otherwise. The speech which Mr. Morgan has prepared to accompany his motion will consume the greater part of the afternoon.

It is said he will criticise the Administration, and make caustic references to the "officious intermeddling," as he terms it, of the British Ambassador, who, in an official dispatch to the British Foreign Office, made public first in London and afterward in this country, controverted some of Mr. Morgan's statements on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. McCullom, Tuesday, will address the Senate on his resolution relative to the Monroe doctrine.

A special meeting of the Judiciary Committee will be held to-morrow to consider the nomination of Rufus W. Peckham, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. As there appears to be no objection to this nomination, it is believed a confirmation speedily will follow the favorable report it is expected the committee will make at the next executive session. Senator Hill reached Washington last night, and will be at the meeting of the Judiciary Committee, of which he is a member.

No programme of business has been arranged for the House this week, nor can any be arranged until Speaker Reed shall announce the committees, and thus provide the necessary machinery for the full operation of the body. Two diametrically opposite reports were in circulation to-day regarding the Speaker's intentions. One was that the committees would be announced Monday or Tuesday; the other, that the list would not be made up until just before the adjournment for the holidays. The best judgment seems to be that the Speaker will not be prepared to-morrow to name the committees, and that the House will adjourn after a brief session until Wednesday or Thursday.

CHASING THE INDIAN RENEGADES

A Posse of Citizens Close After the Red Murderers — Additional Troops Ordered Out.

DEMING, New-Mexico, Dec. 8.—News from the scene of the murders in Arizona committed by renegade Apaches from the San Carlos reservation is to the effect that the troops from Forts Bayard and Grant are on the trail, and that it leads to the line of Old Mexico into the Sierra Madre Mountains, the stronghold of the renegades for years. By treaty soldiers can cross the international boundary to pursue the Indians, but the country is so rough and mountainous that it is improbable they will ever get within a hundred miles of the murderers.

In all, six murders are reported, the first crime being committed last Monday near Sampson's ranch, on Eagle Creek, when three brothers named Hinton and a man named Searles were killed and horribly mutilated. Tuesday a farmer named Merrill and his sixteen-year-old niece were slain in the road six miles west of Ash Springs.

A party of miners from Duncan, Arizona, left in advance of the soldiers, heavily armed and well mounted, and at last accounts were two hours behind the Indians.

All remaining cavalrymen at Fort Bayard were ordered out to-day to make a forced march into Arizona for the purpose of cooperating with troops already out, including those from Fort Grant, to assist in the capture of the renegades. A report was also telegraphed to Fort Bayard that the citizens' posse under the leadership of the Park brothers, which had taken the trail immediately after the discovery of the murders, had engaged in a fight with Indians near Clifton, Arizona, and that one or more of the posse had been killed. This is not verified, but was telegraphed to the commanding officers at Fort Bayard.

THE REV. MR. HOLLS VINDICATED

The Bayonne Pastor's Discharge Annulled—He Will Be Pensioned.

BAYONNE, N. J., Dec. 8.—The congregation of St. Paul's German Evangelical Church this afternoon redressed the wrong done to its aged pastor, the Rev. Frederick W. Holls, the story of whose dismissal was published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of last Monday. During the adjourned business meeting this afternoon the Church warfare was brought to an end and harmony restored, according to leaders of both hostile factions.

The Rev. Mr. Holls was completely exonerated and it was voted to retire him on a pension until he can get another charge. He can remain undisturbed in the parsonage until his successor is chosen.

His previous dismissal is annulled as being wholly irregular and unjustifiable. The fact is no charges were made or trial given to the pastor. Because he was too old to please some of his opponents, the faction of ex-Mayor William C. Parr secured a majority two Sundays ago and voted for his dismissal.

The Rev. Mr. Holls has been fourteen years pastor of St. Paul's and forty-five years a clergyman. His four sons are clergymen. Three of them are in Buffalo, N. Y.

Her Hundredth Birthday.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 8.—Mrs. Lydia O. Tenney to-day observed the one hundredth anniversary of her birth. She is in excellent health and spirits. Her faculties are practically unimpaired, and she does not appear to be over seventy. Mrs. Tenney was born in Bradford, Vt. She reads the daily papers and evinces a deep interest in current events. She was the second of a family of ten children, and is the only survivor, a brother having died about a year ago at the age of ninety-four years. Mrs. Tenney has had nine children, of whom Daniel C. Tenney, a prosperous farmer, now in his seventy-fifth year, is the only survivor.

Prince Louis Murat Dead.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Prince Louis Murat, a member of Gen. Duchesne's staff in Madagascar, has died from malaria. He was twenty-three years old.

Christmas Novelties.
Largest choice to first comers at Cowperthwait's, 104 West 14th Street.—Adv.

FIRST REAL SNOWSTORM

Began in Earnest About 9 o'Clock Last Evening.

THE WEATHER BUREAU WAS WRONG

Had Prophesied Clearing Weather, But Made No Mention of Snow—Cold Wave Will Come, it is Said —Annoying Little Flakes.

The first real snow of the season came last night. There had been two little flurries before, but they were only imitation snowstorms, as it were. Last night's affair, however, was genuine.

Snow began to fall about 9 o'clock, and by 11 it was coming down with persistency. It was one of those storms where the snow comes in little flakes, most of which land in your face if you are headed against the wind and melt down the back of your neck if you are going with it.

The prophets of the Weather Bureau, who distribute climate from the tall tower of the Manhattan Life Building, made a miscalculation yesterday. They had put this city down for a cold wave and had deliberately recorded their intentions in these words: "Clearing weather; colder." Snow was left entirely out of the schedule.

It looked at one time as if even the cold wave forecast would be a failure, for the temperature climbed up to 41° in the middle of the day. But it fell steadily to 30° by 9 o'clock, when the snow began falling, and kept growing colder.

The snow timed itself to arrive when right-minded persons were returning from their evening church services, but, that it might be fair to all classes, it continued until the victims of Sunday closing began to straggle back from Hoboken or Brooklyn, or wherever they might have gone in search of a town where saloons are open on Sunday.

The snow was not blinding, but it was irritating. There was no satisfaction of feeling that one was fighting against a storm. The snow simply stuck to clothing and melted.

The snow had begun to stay on the ground a little by midnight. The grass in City Hall Park showed a thin coating of white in the glare of the electric light—not enough to make snowballs of, but still enough to make it plain that there was snow.

The wind added to the discomfort of those who were compelled to be out by blowing up and driving the wet snow into their faces, so as to give them the appearance of being deluged with tears.

Those traveling through Park Row and the City Hall Park were a particularly good mark for the fitful gusts of wind burdened with snow. Newsboys pulled their caps down over their eyes and broke into a run.

Brooklynites and Jersey folk sped across the cable tracks without glancing to the right or left, only mindful of the white flakes. Car drivers and motormen scorned to pay any heed to such an unpretentious snow, but were glad enough to avail themselves of turned-up collars and rubber coats.

The prophets of the Weather Bureau tried to conceal their mistake by announcing that the snow was local, apparently believing that men with the weather of the Nation on their hands could hardly be expected to live up to their promises for any one locality. They have, however, announced that New-York may have light snows to-day and that the temperature will be stationary.

Flushing Expects Sleighing.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 8.—The first snow of the season began to fall heavily at 8 o'clock this evening, and at midnight there was every indication that owners of fast horses may try to-morrow for the bottles of wine offered by roadhouse keepers for the first person who reaches their place in a sleigh.

The weather is unusually warm, and it is not likely that the snow will last long.

GAME DINNER FOR THE PRESIDENT

Ate Duck Which He Shot Saturday—Will Be in the Vicinity of Hatteras To-day.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 8.—President Cleveland to-day enjoyed his first game dinner of the season in North Carolina waters. No one could be found along the coast yesterday who had seen the Violet, but this morning she was discovered anchored off Roanoke Island, where she remained all day.

The President spent yesterday shooting around Bodies' Island Lighthouse, the result of the day's work being seventeen ducks and two swans. This is the report brought by vessels arriving from Currituck Sound.

The members of the Presidential party did not use their guns to-day, but planned that in the course of the night they would go down to Hatteras and be ready for the sport there early Monday morning.

The Violet will start on the return trip early Wednesday morning, stopping for a day at Roanoke marshes, and arriving here Thursday.

The President is reported well.

TOOK BUTTONS FROM WOMEN'S COATS

An Italian's Method of Correcting Fashion's Mistakes.

Since it has been the style for women to wear the huge buttons that have appeared on the Winter wraps, this season, a new species of crank has been developed. This was shown in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, when Antonio Volpe of 188 Prince Street was arraigned on the charge of disorderly conduct. The policeman told Magistrate Simms that he had seen the prisoner standing in the crowd watching a show window Saturday night, and had noticed that whenever a woman would stop who had on a coat with large buttons, Volpe would walk up behind her. He also noticed that in each case when the man moved away from the woman her coat lacked one of the large buttons.

When Volpe was placed under arrest, he threw a handful of the buttons into the street, but when the policeman reached the station with his prisoner he found forty buttons still remaining in his pocket. As the buttons are worth, in many cases, over $1 apiece, there may be some method in Volpe's madness.

Volpe told Magistrate Simms that he had only pulled off the buttons for a joke. In broken English he said that he had never been arrested before, but that when he saw buttons as big as dollars, and in some cases bigger, he felt an uncontrollable desire to pull them off the coat, and show the woman how foolish she was in wearing them.

The Magistrate told Volpe that if he was arraigned again on a similar charge he would be sent to the workhouse. He then fined him $10, and as Volpe did not have the money he was locked up.

Minister Baker Cannot Be Blamed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The alleged confiscation of the estate of Joseph Hissmaier by the Nicaraguan Government because his American citizenship was not proved and no heirs appeared, has been made a matter of inquiry at the State Department. The document on file there does not indicate any lack of diligence on Minister Baker's part, and it is stated that it was only recently that he discovered that Hissmaier was an American citizen. The case, it is understood, has been reopened on representations made by relatives of Hissmaier in Chicago.

BARBERS WORKING IN SALOONS

A Novel Way to Get Around the Sunday Anti-Shaving Law in Brooklyn Tried with Success.

Brooklyn possesses several barbers who have for a long time been studying the law which forbids them to ply their trade Sundays, and they have been devising means in which they may evade the law.

As soon as a barber's shop was opened the police arrested the barber, and at last, in desperation, several barbers had a consultation as to how they could get the better of the police.

"The police never disturb the saloon keeper for keeping open on Sunday," said one of the barbers.

"Happy thought!" shouted another; "that gives me the idea I have been after for a long time."

"What is it?" asked the others, in excitement.

"Why, move our barber's chairs into the saloon on Sunday."

It was, indeed, a novel idea, and yesterday along Broadway in the vicinity of Flushing and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn, the saloons operated by German saloon keepers did a strange business.

The "tip" had been given, and the men who wanted to get shaved carelessly walked into the saloon, and, of course, the police looked in the opposite direction. Once inside the saloon, a novel sight was presented to the customer. In the corner stood the piano which is used during the week; but what a transformation scene! On top were bottles containing water, bay rum, witch hazel, small jars of hair oil, and vaseline, large cakes of chalk—in fact, everything that is used in the barber's shop was there. The chairs were never empty for more than a few seconds. All the saloon keepers asked was that the men who had been accommodated by getting a shave should buy drinks. This the barbers' customers did with pleasure.

"We fooled the police this time," said one of the barbers, "and now if they are bound to stop us plying our trade, they'll have to close the saloons. The people want to be shaved, and they'll be shaved. If we cannot do as others do, why, then we'll do the best we can, but we are now determined to get the best of the police."

The police officials said they knew nothing about this new move of the barbers, and declared it could not be possible, as the saloons were all closed.

MILLIONS OF SHARES SOLD

Great Business Done in Cripple Creek Mining Stock—A Night Exchange Will Be Opened.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 8.—During the first week of December the sales of Cripple Creek mining stock aggregated 11,852,457 shares. For the same time in November but 500,000 shares were sold. The sales for the present month promise an enormous total, as the three mining exchanges will be reinforced the coming week by a night exchange and an open board.

The calls are now made twice daily, and at all hours the streets in front of the exchanges are almost impassable. Mining experts see no end to the present craze, based, as it is, upon Cripple Creek—thirty square miles of rich, low grade, and frequent bonanza ores. During the week just closed twenty-four mining companies to operate at Cripple Creek were incorporated.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 8.—Ex-Gov. James B. Grant of the Omaha and Grant Smelter, who returned from a trip through the Cripple Creek country yesterday, believes the future of that region will surpass even the anticipations of those who had great hopes for Leadville. He thinks the Cripple Creek mines will produce more gold in the next twenty years than any camp ever known.

"When they have been mining seventeen years at Cripple Creek," said ex-Gov. Grant, "it is safe to say the camp will have produced over $500,000,000. The production from Leadville will also probably increase from now on, as the craze is widespread."

Mr. Grant is of the opinion that the Cripple Creek mines will soon excel the South African region, both in money value and in actual tonnage, because the ore from the Kafirs is low grade.

SUICIDE OF FREDERICK MUNROE

A Brother of John Munroe, of the Banking Firm, John Munroe & Co., Shoots Himself in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Frederick Munroe, brother of John Munroe, of the firm of John Munroe & Co., of Paris and New-York, committed suicide yesterday afternoon. He had for some time been a sufferer from cerebral excitement.

He lived with his mother at 150 Avenue des Champs Elysées. Yesterday morning he went horseback riding in the Bois, returning to his home in time to take luncheon. He then ordered his carriage for the afternoon and withdrew to the smoking room. An hour later his valet found him there dead. He had shot himself in the temple with a revolver.

His act is attributed to a sudden attack of nervous depression. He was thirty-seven years old.

MADE GOOD THE SHORTAGE

Cashier of a New-Hampshire Bank Impoverishes Himself.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 8.—D. Warren Lane, cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Manchester, it is said, is short in his accounts $44,000. Cashier Lane's shortage was incurred by holding and carrying drafts of Dr. J. C. Moore, unknown to the officials of the bank.

These drafts were drawn on the bank's Boston correspondent, the National Bank of Redemption, and were honored when presented to Cashier Lane. At the time of the semi-annual examination of the bank, Nov. 5 of the present year, there was supposed to be a balance of $50,000 in the hands of the Boston correspondent. The examination, however, showed only $5,000.

Cashier Lane confessed to the shortage and produced the drafts of Dr. Moore. He turned over to the bank all his personal property. This covered the shortage, with the exception of $1,500, which was made good by Mr. Lane's bondsmen.

Mr. Lane is sixty-seven years old. He has been in the bank since 1855, and had been cashier since its organization as a National bank. He is broken down in health and spirit.

Dr. Moore is guardian for Miss Nina Brookhouse, a girl who is heir to property valued at $100,000. The bondsman for Dr. Moore, the estate of the late ex-Gov. Weston, has petitioned for a full accounting of the property.

Died from a Cable Car Accident.

The Coroners' office was notified yesterday by the authorities of the Presbyterian Hospital that Henry Schuster had died at that institution Saturday evening from the result of injuries received by a fall from a Third Avenue cable car, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, on Dec. 6. Schuster, it is said, was somewhat under the influence of liquor at the time. He fell off the car while attempting to alight, and struck on his head.

Contractor Killed by an Explosion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—John Canaday, contractor on the Washington and Great Falls Railroad, running up the Potomac River, was killed yesterday afternoon by an explosion of dynamite near Rock Springs, Md. Mr. Canaday was thawing the dynamite when a spark flew near one of the sticks. He attempted to stamp it out and struck the explosive with his foot.

KILLED UNDER AN ENGINE

Three Lives Lost on Harlem River Branch of the N. Y., N. H. & H.

LOCOMOTIVE JUMPED THE TRACK

Seemed to Leap Up, then Rolled Over, Pinning Down Engineer and Two Firemen—Three Only Slightly Hurt.

A heavy drill engine drew out of the Harlem River station of the Harlem River Branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad at 2:10 o'clock yesterday morning, with a crew of six men aboard, including the engineer.

No cars were attached to the engine. The engineer was simply under orders to run along the north-bound track to the next station, and haul back to the Harlem River station a train of freight cars. Eight minutes later, when the engineer, Thomas Fitzgerald, was just about to send the engine full speed ahead, the great machine sprang forward with a leap into the air, turned sideways, and fell with a crash and a roar and a fierce hissing of steam at right angles to the track.

The engineer and two brakemen were tossed into the air as if they had been corks from a bottle, and when they fell the locomotive, in the final roll before it settled, passed right over their bodies. They were killed instantly.

The Killed.

Following is a list of the dead:

FITZGERALD, THOMAS, thirty-eight years old, residence 565 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; engineer.

MAPLES, FREDERICK, forty years old, residence 743 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; brakeman.

NELLEY, THOMAS, forty years old, residence in West Forty-second Street, number unknown; brakeman.

The Injured.

The other men on the tender escaped with slight injuries, and went to their homes even before the ambulance arrived. They are:

BANNON, THOMAS, conductor, residence 536 West Thirty-ninth Street; injured about the head.

McKEON, THOMAS, of 518 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, the fireman; scalded.

TOOT, JOHN, residence unknown; injuries slight.

The Harlem River station is close to the railroad yards at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and in a very few minutes after the accident there was a crowd of men at the scene of the wreck. Hurry calls for an ambulance were at once sent out, and within five minutes the crew of an engine company and Hook and Ladder No. 17 were busily engaged in the work of extricating the bodies from under the engine.

The steam which poured from a gaping wound in the boiler rendered the work very difficult, and it was some time before the three torn and crushed bodies were extricated. They were removed to the Morrisania Police Station, at One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, and later in the day Coroner Fitzpatrick signed permits for them to be taken to the Harlem Morgue.

Fifty men set at work with pries and levers to move the engine off the tracks. For a distance of twelve yards the ties and rails were plowed up and torn to pieces. The engine itself was damaged also in such a way that it is now comparatively useless.

The accident took place at a time when no trains were due, either on the north or south bound tracks. A score of men replaced the torn ties and refitted the rails, and by 7 o'clock in the morning there was nothing whatever to show that anything had been the matter.

The cause of the engine leaving the tracks with such a tremendous leap is unknown. The railroad authorities yesterday would vouchsafe no information beyond the scantiest facts.

It was thought by some that the accident was caused by a spreading of the tracks, while others declared that a broken flange of the engine's wheel might be the explanation. Theories were plentiful as to the cause of the disaster, but no one could say for certain what it was, and an inspection of the wrecked locomotive in the roundhouse did not reveal to the uninitiated any sign of the cause.

It was suggested by some persons that the numerous tramps who haunt the yards of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad might have had something to do with placing an obstacle on the tracks. But the yardmaster, Mr. Turbush, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he did not consider that any such explanation was likely or probable.

"This accident," he said, "must be classed with numerous others which have never been explained and which never will be explained. No cause can be assigned to it, and so far as I know, no one can go beyond a theory in the matter."

FOUND INSANE IN ATLANTA

Herbert E. Ross of Southampton, L. I., Had Been Missing for a Week.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Dec. 8.—Herbert E. Ross, an insurance agent of this place, who mysteriously disappeared a week ago, has been heard from. He is in Atlanta, Ga., and is said to be insane. His whereabouts was learned through a communication sent to Postmaster George R. Howell by the Postmaster of Atlanta.

Ross is thirty-five years old. He left here without letting any one now of his destination. Shortly after his departure a representative of a Brooklyn insurance company and two detectives were in this village making inquiries. Failing to find Ross all papers in his office relating to the Brooklyn company were taken away and the company's signs removed from his office.

Ross's parents live in Moriches. They have been told that he is in Atlanta and will, it is reported, start for there at once. Nothing is known as to how Ross's identity became known. It is supposed here that if he is really insane his mind gave way under the strain caused by his business troubles.

Bought the Farm to End a Quarrel.

BABYLON, L. I., Dec. 8.—Malcolm W. Ford, the well-known athlete, has purchased a fourteen-acre farm adjoining his Summer place near Lindenhurst. The farm was owned by John C. Robbins and the transfer is in reality a settlement of trouble between the two men.

There is a pond on Ford's place, and a short time ago Robbins secured an injunction preventing Ford from permitting the pond to overflow and inundate his neighbor's property.

The injunction was vacated and Robbins instituted a suit. Justice Cullen's decision did not please both sides, and the purchase of the property by Ford has settled the difficulty.

Gold from the Country Banks.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—During the past ten days the gold reserve has been increased $200,000 through the Chicago Sub-Treasury by money received from country banks. Sub-Treasury officials say the country banks are sending in their gold, but the city banks do not seem anxious to help swell the reserve.

Mrs. Parnell Going to Ireland.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 8.—In a letter written to a friend in this city, Mrs. D. S. Parnell, mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, says she is recovering rapidly from her illness in New-York, and that as soon as she shall have recovered sufficiently to do so, will sail for Ireland, where she will make her home with her son John.

SURPRISED AT ENGLAND'S CLAIM

The Venezuelan Minister's Views on the Demand for $60,000 — Says It Is Not an Ultimatum.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Dr. Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister at Washington, has not been informed that the reported demand by Great Britain on his Government for $60,000 as indemnity for the arrest of British subjects within the disputed boundary has been received at Caracas. Minister Andrade, however, says he will undoubtedly be notified after the matter is placed in President Crespo's hands. He expressed surprise to-night at the report that England should present such a claim, and stated that it could not be called an ultimatum, as it was an original demand and there would be much correspondence and investigation before it could reach that status.

Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela, he stated, have been suspended for some time, and for that reason the German Minister acts as representative of the British Government at Caracas. He added that the President of Venezuela was against yielding to the British in the present dispute, and would be very likely to object to paying an indemnity.

The legation here has not been in receipt of news in regard to the revolution in the republic since the 1st inst., but the Minister says he does not attach much importance to it as the present dispatches state the fighting is entirely confined to the frontier. A mail is expected at the legation to-morrow, giving the latest developments in Venezuelan affairs.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S CONSTITUTION

Republicans Severely Characterize It and Announce that They Will Not Recognize It.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 8.—The Republican State Executive Committee last night issued an address to the people of the State in which it says, referring to the suffrage enactment of the recent Constitutional Convention:

No fair-minded man can pretend that this enactment is based either on right or justice. On the contrary, it is the very essence of injustice and wrong, being nothing less than an attempt to perpetuate cheating and fraud in elections, as was fully admitted in the discussion by its author and chief advocate, H. K. Tillman, in palpable violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The address announces the purpose of the Republicans of South Carolina to resist the enforcement of this nefarious enactment in every proper way, and continues as follows:

We decline to accept as final the Constitution, so called, just completed by the Constitutional Convention, so called, here in Columbia.

We regard it as fraudulent in its origin, in that the convention was counted in with only 31,402 votes out of the voting population in the State of over 235,000, and fraudulent in its finale in that it proposes to put this so-called Constitution in operation as the fundamental law of the State without first submitting it to a popular vote for ratification.

The committee proposes to resist in every proper and legitimate way "this so-called Constitution," and invites the co-operation of "all patriotic and justice-loving citizens" without regard to party.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE BY FEAR

A Jeweler Kills Himself Because of a Thief's Threat.

NILES, Mich., Dec. 8.—It has been learned that the suicide of Edward Lapierre, a jeweler of this city, was the result of fear of a convict now in Sing Sing Prison. Seventeen years ago an attempt was made by two professional thieves to rob Lapierre's store. Shots were exchanged, and Moran, one of the cracksmen, was fatally wounded.

Hatfield, his accomplice, escaped, his parting threat being that he would kill Lapierre in revenge for the death of his pal. He was next heard from in the New-York penitentiary. Lapierre never forgot the threat, and the fear that it would be carried into execution on Hatfield's release from prison made him insane and resulted in his killing himself.

Lapierre was also haunted by the belief that a convict named Hultz, who murdered his aunt, Mary Corniey, would also kill him.

SOCIALISTIC FACTION HAS THE FUNDS

General Master Workman Sovereign and D. A. No. 49.

District Assembly No. 49 is practically split into two factions, the Socialist, which has the largest number of local assemblies, and the supporters of General Master Workman Sovereign, and his friends.

The Socialist faction possesses the archives and the secret workings, and the funds of the District Assembly, and yesterday it held a meeting at 8 Union Square. The boycott on pool beer was raised, and the following officers were elected: Walker of the Newark Painters, Worthy Foreman, and Patrick Murphy, Treasurer.

The Sovereign faction met at Social Science Hall, in Union Square, but had to adjourn because there were not enough delegates to transact business.

IS CONFESSED MURDERER A LIAR?

Brooklyn Police Arrest a McGrail, but Do Not Believe Quinn.

John Quinn, who surrendered to the police of Chicago Saturday night, and said he had killed a Swede in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, two years ago, implicated a man named John McGrail. The Brooklyn police yesterday arrested a man of that name at 210 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn.

McGrail said he had known a man named Quinn who went to Chicago some years ago. He denied any knowledge of the murder of a Swede.

The police believe Quinn has invented the story in order to get back to Brooklyn.

Well Equipped for Suicide.

A man with a two-ounce bottle of carbolic acid in each hand, stopped in front of 37 Bowery yesterday afternoon. He drank the contents of one and fell unconscious. When an ambulance arrived he had been dead several minutes. The body was taken to the Eldridge Street Sation House, where the pockets of the clothing were searched. A United States Army discharge paper was found, made out in the name of John H. McDonald. It was dated Fort Duchesne, Utah Territory. The man had served fine years from 1887. It showed that he had been a member of Company D, Capt. Bradley.

Accused of Stealing Diamonds.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 8.—Luke O'Hara, who keeps a livery stable at 90 Bright Street, recently employed William M. Burns and Henry Hoffman as stablemen. He gave them a room in his house.

Mrs. O'Harra this evening missed three diamond rings, valued at $500. Mr. O'Hara caused the arrest of Burns and Hoffman, and they are held for examination.

Coroner Hoeber's Action Defended.

Coroner Hoeber yesterday expressed himself as being very much pleased with a letter which he had received from Charles J. Fiske, counsel for the driver whose wagon ran over Mrs. G. P. Harmon, Nov. 19. The letter defended Mr. Hoeber's action at the inquest.

Senator Palmer's Brother Dead.

PUEBLO, Col., Dec. 8.—H. K. Palmer, a brother of Senator Palmer of Illinois, dropped dead in the street here yesterday. He served with distinction in the war. He was sixty-five years old.

Nothing is more acceptable than a piece of Flint's Fine Furniture for a Christmas Present. 45 West 23d Street.—Adv.

IT IS AN EXCITING FIGHT

Boomers Working Hard for the Republican Convention.

ALL HOPEFUL AND ALL ANXIOUS

No Indications as to How the National Committee Stands as to the Competing Cities.

MANLEY FRIENDLY TO SAN FRANCISCO

He Takes Pains to Say the Committee Does Not Owe so Much as Is Named in Current Reports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The contest for the Republican National Convention has reached a most exciting stage. All the cities which are bidding for the convention are represented in Washington, and the different delegations are taking advantage of every opportunity to gain support for their respective towns. It is everybody's fight up to this point, according to the best indications. The struggle will narrow considerably to-morrow, and by the time the National Committee shall be ready to take up the question it is likely that close observers will be able to name the winning city.

A Lot of Celebrities.

The scenes in the Arlington lobby to-night were extremely animated. Politicians from all parts of the country were there. In one corner Chairman Thomas H. Carter of the National Committee was engaged in earnest conversation with Major William Warner of Missouri. In another corner, Joseph H. Manley of Maine was listening to the remarks of a group of Californians. Chauncey I. Filley of St. Louis, wearing the old-fashioned black hat which his enemies say is his chief distinguishing mark, was shaking hands right and left, and asserting, confidentially, of course, that St. Louis had "the call."

Filley Talks Well.

Mr. Filley's confidence was thought to be due, in large measure, to the fact that the remainder of the St. Louis delegation arrived this afternoon and immediately went to work. This is the complete list of the St. Louis boomers: Clark H. Sampson, Chairman; S. M. Kennard, President of the Business Men's League; Mayor C. P. Walbridge, Chauncey I. Filley, Nathan Frank, R. C. Kerens, Thomas Booth, W. H. Thompson, F. B. Brownell, H. C. Townsend, Joseph M. Hayes, William G. Boyd, Major C. C. Rainwater, Frank Gainne, Charles M. Flach, Nathan Cole, Richard Bartholdt, Charles F. Joy, Seth W. Cobb, James Cox, and Major William Warner of Kansas City. Messrs. Cobb, Bartholdt, and Joy, who belong to the Missouri delegation in Congress, had been doing some quiet work before the committee proper arrived.

St. Louis Men Have a Caucus.

There was a meeting of the St. Louis people at 5 o'clock this afternoon in a parlor in the Arlington, at which a plan of action was mapped out, and committees were appointed. The report made by Mr. Filley, who had been twenty-four hours on the ground, was very satisfactory to the delegation. Mr. Filley said to a correspondent for THE NEW-YORK TIMES after the meeting was over that the friends of St. Louis had every reason to feel encouraged.

"St. Louis," he said, "will be the second choice of a majority of the members of the National Committee. No city will have a majority at the start. In my opinion several ballots will be taken without result, and then enough votes will change to give victory to St. Louis.

"That is the way the situation looks to me to-day, and I have been confirmed in my view by the remarks of men who have talked with members of the committee.

Improved in Two Years.

"The objections which used to be advanced against holding a convention in our city have been swept away in the last two years. We now have some of the finest hotels in the country. The Planters' Hotel has been rebuilt; the Southern and the Lindell have been remodeled, and, in addition, there are several hotels which were not built when the last convention was held in St. Louis.

"We now have a magnificent railroad station, which also embraces a commodious hotel. The Exposition Building, where the convention will be held in case St. Louis is designated, is only a few blocks distant from the chief hotels, and is connected with the centre of the city by the best street railroad system in the country.

"St. Louis is amply able to take care of a big crowd, and her central position makes her a natural convention city. I am confident that her advantages will appeal to the members of the National Committee."

Plenty of Money.

The St. Louis men say that $75,000 has been

Catarrh

Is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Snuffs and inhalants can give only temporary relief. Perfectly and permanently cure catarrh by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

committee to pay its old debts and establish a comfortable balance. This is apt to be a difficult task.

Mr. Manley of Maine said this evening that it was not true that the National Republican Committee owed $70,000.

Not in the "Hole."

"The amount is less than $40,000," Mr. Manley said, and then he added: "Of course, the city which is selected will have to supply money enough to pay the debt. There is nothing new in that proposition. It is well, however, that the country should know that the committee is not in the 'hole' which it has been represented to be in.

"So far as I am personally concerned, I favor San Francisco as the place for holding the convention. It would be a good thing for the Republican Party if that city should be selected. Western Republicans, who for years have been traveling across the country to attend Republican Conventions, know much more about the United States than do their brethren in the East. The thousands who would go to San Francisco would receive an object lesson which would do them a world of good, and in addition the interests of the party would be advanced.

Will Vote for San Francisco.

"I shall vote for San Francisco, and I hope that there will be twenty-six votes cast for that city."

Mr. Manley added that he had not consulted with other members of the committee, and, therefore, was unprepared to say whether San Francisco had any chance. He declined to name his second choice.

The San Francisco men have been active to-day. Mayor Frank Rader of Los Angeles and Editor Osborne of The Los Angeles Express apparently were as hopeful to-night as they were yesterday. Several San Francisco newspaper men, who have been examining the situation, say they find the difference of three hours in time between San Francisco and the East is operating against them.

With regard to this, Mr. Manley of Maine said it was quite likely, in case San Francisco was selected, that the convention would agree to meet early, and not hold night sessions, in order that the Eastern newspapers might not be inconvenienced. The San Francisco men have not yet indicated their preferences so far as second choice is concerned, but it is believed that they favor either Chicago or St. Louis.

The great success of Chicago in the past in capturing National Conventions makes the representatives of the other contesting cities afraid of it. Their fear of Chicago crops out in various ways. While the San Francisco and St. Louis boomers claim to have nearly enough votes pledged, they are unable to state approximately the strength of Chicago with the National Committee.

Salt Lake Men on the Way.

The Salt Lake citizens, who have been commissioned to visit Washington and ask the National Committee to send the convention to the Utah capital, are expected to reach here to-morrow. There is no likelihood that Salt Lake City will be selected, and the votes of those who may be friendly to that city are expected to be thrown to San Francisco.

Little has been heard from Pittsburg to-day, but to-morrow its friends will be in the saddle. "Chris" Magee will arrive in the morning. James S. McKean, B. F. Jones, and Henry Oliver are now here. Lesser Republican lights will give them assistance to-morrow.

They Trust in Quay.

The Pittsburgers would not be at all strong but for "Boss" Quay. He has told them that their chances are good and he is pulling every wire in sight leading to the National Committee. While the Pittsburg Republicans have not promised to raise any specific sum, they are said to be "well heeled." Representatives Dalzell and Stone of Pennsylvania have been selected to present Pittsburg's claims to the committee.

Committeemen Beginning to Arrive.

Members of the National Committee are slowly putting in an appearance, and it is expected that there will be but few absentees when the roll shall be called Tuesday. Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut registered at the Shoreham to-night. It is probable that enough members will be in the city to-morrow to warrant the holding of a conference. The Executive Committee is to get together to-morrow night to arrange for Tuesday's work.

The meeting Tuesday will be held in the banquet room of the Arlington, the scene of the meeting four years ago when Minneapolis was chosen.

While the friends of the different cities have been busy to-day, the managers of the McKinley boom have not wasted any time.

Permanent McKinley Headquarters.

The headquarters are to be transferred from the Arlington to the Hotel Cochran, and will be kept open until the National Convention shall be held. Major Dick, McKinley's chief lieutenant, has been very active since he reached the city, and is apparently well satisfied with his efforts to attract attention to his candidate. The determination to maintain headquarters here for the next six months is due to the feeling that otherwise McKinley would be handicapped by the interest created in behalf of Reed and Allison, who are now continually in the public eye by reason of their Congressional duties.

Will Watch Reed and Allison.

By opening headquarters and arranging for an active ante-convention campaign, the McKinleyites believe they will at least place him on an equality with the other candidates.

It may be regarded as certain that no move by the friends of either Reed or Allison or Harrison from this time forward will go unwatched by McKinley's champions. As already stated in these dispatches, the McKinley men favor Chicago and are doing all that they can to create combinations in the interest of the selection of that city.

Want to Hear from New-York.

There is great curiosity here to know what efforts are to be put forward by New-York to secure the conventions. The announcement that a committee of the foremost citizens of New-York will be here to-morrow, representing the Board of Trade, the Democratic Club, the Young Men's Democratic League, and the Italian Chamber of Commerce is regarded here as conclusive evidence that New-York Republicans woull like to have the convention held in Madison Square Garden. While there has not been any indication as yet that the New-Yorkers will come prepared to pay the debts of the National Committee and put up a handsome bonus besides, it is assumed they will be authorized to make substantial promises. There is a feeling here that New-York stands a better chance of getting the Democratic than the Republican Convention. The Republicans here agree that if there is to be a compromise the city selected must have a central position.

"It does not strike me that New-York occupies such a position with reference to the entire country," said Mr. Manley to-night in discussing this subject.

M. H. De Young Comes with Arguments.

M. H. De Young of The San Francisco Chronicle reached the city to-night. He went to the Arlington, and at 9:30 o'clock a caucus of the San Francisco delegation was held in order that Mr. De Young might learn of the steps taken in behalf of San Francisco. Mr. De Young comes supplied with data bearing on the hotel and telegraphic facilities of San Francisco, which he is sure will exert a strong influence in favor of the movement to take the convention to the Pacific coast.

Thomas C. Platt, Cornelius N. Bliss, John S. Milholland, and "Field Marshal" Lou Payn arrived from New-York to-night, and took rooms at the Arlington.

Cards sent to the apartment assigned to Mr. Platt were returned with the statement that Mr. Platt was not in.

Mr. Bliss sent word to the office that he was engaged and could not be seen by newspaper men.

As Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, it is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Bliss is much concerned just now with the question of lifting the debt which hangs over the committee. Several members of the committee were waiting at the hotel to-night to see Mr. Bliss.

CITY FOR A CONVENTION

Lack of Facilities in San Francisco, Pittsburg, and St. Louis.

CHICAGO HAS SOME ADVANTAGES

But New-York City Could Have Two Going On at Once and There Would Be No Discomfort.

The choice of a meeting place for the Republican National Convention of 1896 is causing a great deal of anxiety to the citizens of San Francisco, Pittsburg, St. Louis, and Chicago. Washington and Minneapolis are two other cities which are hoping against hope that one of them may be chosen by the members of the Republican National Committee as the place to hold their convention, while New-York, of all cities in the Union the fittest to accommodate a large crowd of delegates and their supporters, is comparatively indifferent to being chosen.

Certain factors in the choice of a city in which to hold a National Convention are indispensable, and should be looked squarely in the face. During the Democratic National Convention which met in Chicago in 1892 17,000,000 words were telegraphed to the various newspapers throughout the country.

The first requisite, therefore, of a successful convention is that it should have ample telegraphic facilities in order to allow the voters in all parts of the country to keep pace with the actions of their delegates. If the delegates are to keep their fingers upon the pulse of their constituents it is necessary that the readers of newspapers in all parts of the country should have early and accurate information of what is proposed to be done and whom it is proposed to nominate.

The convenience of the newspapers plays a very secondary part in this aspect of a National Convention to the convenience of the voters. No matter where either the next Republican or Democratic National Convention is held, the newspapers of the country will present full and accurae reports of what the delegates propose to do at the earliest practicable moment.

It will make a great difference, however, to the readers of the newspapers whether the convention is held in San Francisco, Chicago, or New-York. Every one who has ever attended a National Convention knows that the deals and dickers which finally result in the selection of a candidate are always made late at night. Immemorial custom prescribes that the negotiations which lead to the nomination of a candidate really begin after the dinner hour.

TIME AGAINST SAN FRANCISCO.

Delegates Would Be Out of Touch with Voters—Other Drawbacks.

Time in San Francisco is three hours earlier than it is in New-York. To put this in another way, when it is 9 o'clock in San Francisco it is midnight in New-York. So that it would be inevitable, in case the Republican National Convention were held in San Francisco that a large part of the vital news of the feeling of the delegates would be delayed twenty-four hours in its presentation to the public forming the vast mass of our population east of Chicago.

It may be urged that the afternoon papers would secure the results of each night's negotiations in time for publication in the forenoon. But this is not so. In spite of the enterprise of afternoon journals, the morning papers of the country remain the standard means of giving publicity to ascertained facts. The morning newspapers are represented at conventions by men of experience and talent, who are in the confidence of the leading politicians. These reporters are always made the channels of communication of the views and wishes of those who direct the events of conventions, to the practical exclusion of the representatives of afternoon newspapers.

It follows inevitably that if the Republican National Convention is held at San Francisco the delegates will act without the guidance and support of the voters whom they represent in the Middle, Eastern, and Southern sections of the country.

There is another practical objection to San Francisco as the choice of the members of the National Republican Committee as the place in which to hold the convention. There were 17,000,000 words sent to the newspapers of the country from the Democratic National Convention of 1892, held in Chicago.

If allowance is made for interruptions and checks, the speed of an expert telegraph operator is 1,000 words an hour. There were at this convention 100 special operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company, sending out correspondence from the Convention Hall, besides a pony express belonging to the same company, carrying messages in bulk to the main Chicago office. There was, besides the Western Union facilities, a first-rate service by the Postal Telegraph Company. To supply the East alone at least 200 direct wires were employed by the newspapers and news agencies.

At the present time there are eight Western Union wires between Chicago, considered as a telegraph junction, and San Francisco. There is one direct wire belonging to the Postal Telegraph Company to San Francisco and one direct wire owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. There may be two or three wires owned by the railway companies which reach California, but the total number of wires into San Francisco from the East must be fifteen or less.

Any one who can divide 1,000 words an hour into 17,000,000 words in five days may easily calculate how utterly inadequate this telegraph service will be to meet the needs of the whole country eager for the latest news of the tendency of the convention in regard to the choice of a candidate.

There is another point to be considered in connection with the telegraphic facilities of San Francisco. Besides the vast amount of newspaper correspondence caused by a National Convention, there is a great deal more than ordinary of private telegraphing. Not only do the managers of candidates desire to keep them fully informed of the progress of events, but business men absent from their homes must necessarily make a great many decisions on personal concerns over the wire. The distance of San Francisco from the business centres of the country would aggravate rather than alleviate the pressure of private telegraph messages, so that the inevitable result of holding a National Convention in that city would be the complete break-down of the telegraphic service before it had been fairly put in operation.

To conclude with San Francisco, it has no suitable hotel accommodation for the large crowds which flock to the meeting place of a National Convention. The population of San Francisco in 1890 was 298,997 inhabitants, including 25,000 Chinese, and of Oakland, its suburb, 48,682. The Palace, the Baldwin, and the Lick are the three chief hotels, affording accommodation for 2,500 visitors. If the ordinary trade of these three hotels is taken into consideration, the smaller and larger hotels together will not accommodate more than 2,500 delegates and their friends.

The number of delegates to the next Republican National Convention will be between 900 and 1,000. Each State sends two delegates for every Congressman and Senator who represent her at Washington. Besides the regular delegates, an equal number of alternates are chosen, but all of the alternates do not go to National Conventions, or some of them become delegates by the absence of their principals. It is safe to say that at least 1,500 delegates and alternates would want hotel accommodation in San Francisco, in case that city should be chosen as the place for holding the Republican National Convention.

But the outside delegations, as well as the newspaper men and others whose presence is necessary to the holding of a National Convention, always outnumber the regular delegates by four to one. The result would be the pouring into San Francisco of a crowd of 6,000 or 7,000 persons at the lowest estimate, when the practical hotel accommodation is limited to 2,500. There would thus be mob fighting for places to sleep in addition to the utterly inadequate telegraphic facilities of the place.

IS LACKING IN HOTELS.

Ways of Reaching Pittsburg, Too, Not Numerous—Problem in St. Louis.

While Pittsburg has fair telegraphic facilities, she is heavily handicapped by the poverty of her hotel accommodation as a suitable place in which to hold a National convention. It is now a common remark by travelers that the hotels of Pittsburg are always full. To meet her ordinary lack of suitable hotel accommodation there is talk at present of building a large hotel in Pittsburg.

The seven or eight decent hotels which Pittsburg possesses would accommodate only 2,000 persons if they were emptied expressly to suit the convenience of those attending the convention. But, far from this being likely, the hotels are more crowded at National conventions than at other times, owing to the number of visitors who remain over to see the convention delegates and to learn the result.

Pittsburg has, in common with San Francisco, another blemish as a place for the holding of a National convention. She is reached from the East only by the Pennsylvania Railroad, upon which the traffic is already full to overflowing, just as San Francisco is reached only by the Southern Pacific Railway system. The result would be late trains and disgruntled delegates. The population of Pittsburg in 1890 was 238,617, and of Allegheny 105,287. The joint cities are therefore somewhat larger than San Francisco and Oakland, if the 25,000 Chinese of San Francisco be deducted.

One fact speaks volumes for St. Louis. When the Brooklyn delegation went there to the Democratic National Convention in 1888 the members of it preferred to sleep in the train with the night noises of the railway station rather than trust themselves to the tender mercies of the hotelkeepers.

The Southern, the Planters', and the Lindell are the three chief hotels in St. Louis, and together they might afford accommodation for 2,000 guests. While the experience of the Democratic delegates who went to St. Louis in 1888 was one of the most ungrudging private hospitality, they would have been much better pleased under the circumstances, with the freedom of the hotels. Their experience at that time showed that the hotel accommodation was utterly inadequate, and in spite of the rebuilding and reopening of the Planters' Hotel since, it is not to be expected that the city would be able to accommodate a National Convention with comfort to itself or its guests. The population of St. Louis in 1890 was 451,770. The telegraphic facilities of St. Louis are better than those of Pittsburg, though not equal to those of Chicago and far below those of New-York.

POINTS IN CHICAGO'S FAVOR.

But, Like San Francisco, Pittsburg, and St. Louis, She Has No Hall.

In dealing with San Francisco, Pittsburg, and St. Louis, nothing was said of the existence of a suitable hall in which to hold the convention. It has become the practice in recent years to admit a large number of outsiders into the galleries and unreserved spaces of National Convention halls. An entrance fee is charged in these cases so as to recoup those in charge of the convention for at least part of their outlay.

San Francisco, Pittsburg, and St. Louis have, at present, no suitable hall in which to hold a National Convention, although it is presumed that should one of these cities be lucky enough to secure a convention, a hall of some kind would be erected to fit the end in view.

It is important for the comfort and convenience of the delegates at a National Convention that their place of meeting should be within easy walking distance of the hotel centre of the city. It adds greatly to the ease with which the committee work can be done by the different State delegations to have their place of residence close to the meeting hall.

This will form the great drawback to Chicago as the meeting place of either of the National Conventions in 1896. In 1892 Chicago put up a dangerous, unsightly, and leaky wooden structure close to the lake front. The delegates had to use their umbrellas, and the newspaper correspondents had difficulty in finding a dry spot in which to lay before the public the work that was being done by the Democratic National Convention.

Chicago is now, with a view to securing one or both National Conventions next year, erecting a large hall near Jackson Park, on the site occupied by Buffalo Bill's show during the World's Fair.

Much can be said in favor of Chicago. Its hotels will accommodate 10,000 guests with comparative ease; it is the greatest railway centre in the country; it occupies a position, while west of the centre of population, still nearly one-third the distance across the continent; it has good telegraphic facilities in this respect, being excelled only by New-York.

Chicago has also in its favor the fact that it is a territorial centre for McKinley of Ohio; Allison of Iowa, Davis of Wisconsin, Harrison of Indiana, and Alger of Michigan, if he be counted as a possible Republican candidate.

On the other hand, the local mob at Chicago, which was present at the Republican National Convention of 1888 so disgusted the Republicans that they chose the discomforts of Minneapolis rather than face the Chicago men again.

WOULDN'T BOTHER NEW-YORK.

She Could Take Care of One Convention or of Two at a Time.

New-York is the only city in the country which has an incomparable hall for holding a National Convention in Madison Square Garden; limitless hotel facilities within ten minutes' walk of the place of meeting; every variety of amusement for tired delegates, and unequaled railway communication with West, North, East, and South.

National Conventions are held at a time of the year when every one in the country who can afford it makes a trip to New-York, either alone or with his family. Some years ago 25,000 members of the Society of Christian Endeavor came to New-York and were absorbed by its hotels as peacefully as if their number had only been 500.

If the question of the choice of a city in which to hold a National Convention could be put to a vote of the delegates concerned, New-York would undoubtedly be their choice by a very large majority.

It is only in New-York that prices are never raised in the hotels during a rush of visitors; that there are always restaurants enough to accommodate every one who cares to patronize them; that the best plays are to be seen at half a dozen theatres on the same night; that the museums and show places can always have plenty of room for those who visit them; that has the original Midway Pleasaunce in its Coney Island.

Whether the number of persons attending a National Convention be 6,000 or 60,000, New-York will be able equally to take care of them without any interference with its ordinary business.

All the telegraph wires in the country end or begin at New-York. Its local transportation lines can easily move 1,500,000 a day, while its long-distance railways are equal to the task of landing or embarking as many more persons in the same time.

New-York has also by far the best facilities for sending the news of a National Convention to every part of the country. All the great journals of the country have their resident agents here, and a thousand words can be sent from it to Texas or California with as much ease as 200 words could be sent from even Chicago.

In one other respect New-York is also fortunate. Being on the eastern seaboard, all time west is earlier than here, thus giving all the newspaper readers throughout the Union an ample chance of learning the latest action of any particular set of delegates and of counteracting it if local opinion is opposed to the course proposed.

New-York, of all possible cities in the Union, is the only one which does not need a convention to boom her real estate or to make her greatness known, or get a chance to fleece strangers. If both the National Conventions come to her it will be because she is unquestionably the only city in the country where a National Convention can be held without acute discomfort to all concerned.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Supplied under Royal Warrants to Her Majesty the Queen of England, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

HOW THE "PIE" IS DISTRIBUTED

House Places Controlled by Heads of State Machines Like Platt, Quay, and Manley.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—About the last man who came down here simply as an earnest and hard-working Republican, convinced that he had earned a right to a place in the House under the Republican dispensation, and who believed that he could get the place by hustling and importunity, has gone from the Capitol if he did not hold a ticket from his State boss. For it has been learned that under the combination system that prevailed at the caucus, and afterward in the House election, the places are to be distributed from State headquarters to the men considered most worthy or most necessitous by the local boss.

The Sergeant at Arms and the Doorkeeper do not have much patronage of their own—three or four places to each is all they can really dispose of. The others, numbering something in excess of 100, under the Doorkeeper, are assigned to the States, and now it is only necessary for Mr. Platt or Mr. Quay, or Mr. Manley to supply a man with a ticket, "Good for one twelve-hundred-dollar position," to be presented to the Doorkeeper, to have it honored. A Representative sometimes has a word to say, but he only can have his proportion of places. It easily can be seen that the Republicans who do not know this, and who imagine that unselfish admiration for Mr. Reed will help them to get a slice of the pie, are in danger of being converted by this system into admirers of others who may give greater encouragement to independence.

When the pie is all distributed, there may be a sensible shrinkage of the Reed boom.

SUPPOSED COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT

Two Men Under Arrest—Evidence of Crime in a Seventh Street House.

The police of the Fourteenth Precinct and Detective George Bagg of the United States Secret Service believe that they have in custody two counterfeiters, and that they have discovered their workshop.

Detectives Muller and Ackerly had recently noticed ex-convicts and supposed "green-goods" operators who were like prosperous citizens entering and leaving 95 Seventh Street. They learned that the place was tenanted by Matthew Macnellison, who wished to be known as a house painter.

The detectives believed that he was not only a dealer in counterfeit coin, but that he accommodated opium smokers. Acting Captain Woodruff joined in the investigation and obtained, it is said, positive proof that Macnellison was all that he was suspected to be.

Accompanied by his detectives, he went before United States Commissioner Shields, who issued a warrant, but gave it to Secret Service Detective Bagg to serve.

Macnellison left his residence at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. The officers waited for his return in expectation that he would be with some members of his band. It was not until nearly 1 o'clock yesterday morning that their vigilance was rewarded by Macnellison's return. But he was alone.

After waiting for an hour for other arrivals, the detectives broke open the door. Macnellison was seated at a table, while opposite to him was William Mestayer, thirty-one years old, a professional counterfeiter, who had served a six months' term and was only released last Thursday. Before he men could recover from their astonishment they were handcuffed. A half-hearted attempt at resistance was quelled by the sight of a revolver.

Mestayer then exclaimed: "What have you got me for? I'm dead innocent. I only just came out, and haven't done a job since." Macnellison was silent. His wife and child, awakened by the intrusion, wept piteously, but he ignored them.

A thorough search of the apartments was then made, and the following articles were found in a cupboard: Ten opium "layouts," thirty-four opium balls, two cans of opium and a bottle of oil used by opium smokers, thirty-four packs of playing cards, several packages of counterfeit dimes and quarters to the amount of $75, plates for the counterfeiting of the coins, two packages of blank checks, a promissory notebook, and seventy-five keys of all sizes and descriptions.

Mestayer also had a handsome opium pipe, and was smoking it when arrested. In the cellar of the house Macnellison's coal bin was searched. Four satchels containing packages of green-goods money were found, in addition to three boxes of counterfeit coins, and a book containing the addresses of many men throughout the United States and Canada.

Everything was taken, with the prisoners, to the Fifth Street Station House.

In the Essex Market Police Court, Detective Ackerly stated that Macnellison had admitted to him that he was a green-goods man, and often "shoved the queer" on "jays" who came to this city "to get $1 for 10 cents."

Magistrate Mott recognized Mestayer as a counterfeiter whose conviction he secured while he was United States Assistant District Attorney for passing counterfeit dimes similar to those seized by the detectives and produced in court.

"I know you to be a well-known counterfeiter, and secured your conviction myself," said the Magistrate.

"I know you did, Mr. Mott," replied Mestayer, "but, before God, I am innocent. I was only in this man's house because I knew him, and had nowhere else to go."

The prisoners were remanded back to the Fifth Street Station House, and will be rearraigned before Magistrate Mott this morning, and then before United States Commissioner Shields.

An Old Newspaper Suspends.

From The Norfolk (Va.) Landmark.

Staunton's oldest newspaper, The Spectator, has suspended publication, and its plant has been sold at auction. Its last editor, Mr. Richard Manzy, purchased the paper in 1890 and has conducted it from that time. In announcing his retirement from the journalistic field Mr. Manzy pathetically says that, while his labors therein have brought him impairment of vision and loss of fortune, he gives up his work with feelings of extreme reluctance. The Spectator under his management has been dignified, bright, and courteous, and we regret that its long career has ended.

West 14th St.

1807 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1897

TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

THE FACT

of sufficient importance to attract universal attention and warrant a careful inspection—that our carpets were contracted for in advance of the rise in wool and wages, and that we are still offering them at the old low prices. They are of long staple wool, and no shoddy, altho' the importation of that article still continues. The infinite variety of our patterns and the artistic ability displayed in the blending of gorgeous colorings, is one of the marvels of the age.

Lucky mortals those who give as Christmas gifts, some of our special novelties, and pay for them next year.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENING.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.,

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., Near Fulton St.

In Curing Torturing Disfiguring Skin Diseases

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Works Wonders

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King-Edward-st., London. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Sterling Silver Articles for Christmas.

Small Novelties in endless variety.

Inspection Invited.

Buy of the Maker.

R. WALLACE & SONS CO.,

Manufacturers,

Makers of Sterling Silverware,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

Factories: Wallingford, Conn.

THE SUSPECT WAS HENRY GREER

CAREER OF THIS PERSONATOR AGAIN CLOUDED.

Detected in Concealment at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, He Was Held at Police Headquarters.

The checkered career of Henry Greer, who is a man of unusually prepossessing appearance, has again been clouded, as his liberty has been interfered with by incarceration in a cell at Police Headquarters.

Greer's reputation is such that he would be readily recognized by officials of all the large amusement houses in this city, as well as by attendants at great public functions, and also by Central Office detectives. For the past five or six years he has masqueraded as a representative of a newspaper, theatrical agency, or press bureau. He has been accused of cheating actresses and Congressmen, not only in this city, but elsewhere.

At present Greer is a suspect. He was arrested yesterday in the new Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street, at its dedication. Acting Captain O'Brien sent Detectives Beagan and Dale to look out for persons of criminal record.

The detectives saw Greer and watched him. He seemed to be interested in the man who took up the collection, and even followed him a little way, so that the detectives decided that they had business with his doings, and when they suddenly missed him they were keenly alert.

The offertory box was safe, so they watched inside the church for Greer's reappearance. They noticed that the curtains of all but one of the confessionals were drawn apart. Those of this retreat had been but little interfered with. The confessional was watched for about fifteen minutes before a slight movement of the curtain led them to peer in. Greer was there, with the lapel of his overcoat held to his face. When asked what he was doing there he complained of wearing tight shoes, and that he had gone in there to ease his feet. It was decided to arrest him on suspicion.

At Headquarters, Greer refused to answer any question put to him. What appeared to be a letter of credit for $500 was taken from him, and he was sent to a cell.

Greer's itinerary since he first became a person of record includes Bar Harbor, Newport, and Washington. The police say he got into trouble in those places, but that he succeeded in escaping punishment, except in one instance—In Washington, in February, 1888—when he was fined $20 on a charge of being a "confidence" suspect.

A number of Congressmen in Washington have declared that they have paid money to Greer for subscriptions to books on art, which, they later learned, never existed. He also got the signatures of many reputable citizens, among them Senator Hearst. He even brought suit against one man for $3,000 for breach of contract.

Marion Manola, the comic opera star, was induced to give Greer $15. He told her that he was an agent for a press bureau, and that he would have a biography of her published. The next day he showed her fifteen pages of manuscript, which he told her to have typewritten. Miss Manola gave him $15, but has not since seen him. Other actresses have complained of a similar kind of swindling by a man whose description fits Greer.

Greer's appearance inspires confidence, and he would easily personate a well-to-do broker or merchant. He is about fifty years old, has dark, curly hair, streaked in the back with silver gray. He wears a gray beard, parted in the middle, and is about 5 feet 9 inches in height. He is always garbed in good taste. He talks French fluently, and has a most picturesque English vocabulary. He is an entertaining fellow, and, once gaining entrance to a public function, on whatever representation, manages to make himself well liked in a short time.

At a Horse Show in Madison Square Garden a pass that he presented was taken from him. He threatened to complain to Mr. William C. Whitney, but that gentleman never heard from him.

Greer, while refusing to furnish a blotter record, complained vehemently about his arrest. He said he was a journalist of twenty-five years' standing, and that he could procure bail for any amount. He will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair weather, winds shifting to easterly, much colder Monday morning, followed by rising temperature in Vermont. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, followed by snow Monday afternoon or night, northeasterly winds, colder.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally cloudy weather and light snow, northeasterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, light rain or snow Monday morning, followed by clearing weather, northerly winds, with temperature near freezing. VIRGINIA, light rains, probably snow in northern portion, winds shifting to northerly, colder in southeast portion. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, local showers, preceded by fair in southeastern portion, winds shifting to northerly, colder Monday night. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, southeasterly winds, colder in norther portion Monday night. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, followed by fair, colder, northerly winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, preceded by showers in southern portion, winds shifting to northerly and colder. GEORGIA, local snows, followed by fair and much colder in northern portion, northerly winds, the temperature will fall below 40° at Atlanta Monday night. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, colder in eastern portion, northerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair, continued cold southerly winds, preceded by showers in Eastern Tennessee. ILLINOIS, generally fair, northerly winds, slightly warmer in northwest portion. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, northeasterly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, northerly winds, colder Monday morning.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, and LOWER MICHIGAN, partly cloudy and light flurries of snow, northerly winds, becoming variable. UPPER MICHIGAN, local snows, slight rise in temperature, south to west winds. WISCONSIN, IOWA, and MINNESOTA, generally fair and slightly warmer, variable winds. MISSOURI, fair, northerly winds, shifting to westerly, warmer in northwest portion. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, fair, westerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. COLORADO, fair, variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, winds shifting to southerly. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, winds shifting to southerly, warmer in northern portion. MONTANA, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. WYOMING, fair, warmer, variable winds.

The barometer has risen, except in the South Atlantic States and north of the upper lake region. It is highest over the Rocky Mountain districts, and has risen rapidly over New-England, with a decided fall in temperature. It is colder throughout the central valleys and lake regions, and warmer over the Dakotas and in the South Atlantic States. Light showers are reported from the East Gulf States, the lake regions, and between portion of the Middle Atlantic States; elsewhere the weather has been generally fair. Generally fair weather and cold northerly winds are indicated for the central valleys. The temperature will rise slowly in the Northwest and upper lake region, with generally fair weather.

Diversion Without Relief.

From The Rochester Democrat.

Mr. Patrick Sheedy, who is on his way to Cairo to open a gambling house, probably meant to speak in unalloyed praise of the profession of which he is so distinguished an ornament when he said: "There is no finer thing to divert the mind than gambling. It makes people forget their other troubles." But he didn't succeed very well, for as much might truthfully be said of toothache.

Speedy Punishment in One Case.

From The Columbia (S. C.) Register.

Seldom has justice been quicker in South Carolina than it was in meting out punishment to Tom Peterson, who was hanged at Abbeville Friday. In less than two months after he murdered Constable Moseley he was captured, tried, convicted, and executed. Crime and lynchings would both be rare if justice were always as quick.

HEBREW FAIR OPENS TO-NIGHT

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN QUITE TRANSFORMED.

Promise of $200,000 for the Institutes—Spectacular Attractions—Washington on Conscience Liberty.

When the doors of the Madison Square Garden are opened this evening for the great Hebrew fair the visitors will see much that in splendor will rival what has been depicted by the authors of "The Arabian Nights," and like fiction, in which spectacular wonders abound.

Eighteen well-known architects have worked on the plans of booths, decorations, and general arrangement for months, and under their supervision a corps of workmen have been kept busy night and day making the required alterations.

Builders, decorators, artists, and artisans of all characters have been toiling incessantly since Friday, and when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES visited the Garden late last night hundreds of busy men were systematically carrying out the designer's plans.

Some of the handsomest decorations ever in the Garden are for the fair, and the booths and pavilions suggest fairyland.

Every detail of this fair is carried out on the grandest scale possible, and the Hebrew institute and Hebrew Technical Institute, for whose benefit the enterprise has been arranged, will surely be enriched to the amount of $200,000 at least.

The souvenir book of the fair is one of the most elaborate and interesting publications ever issued for such a purpose. There are many autograph poems and papers by some of the most noted literati of the present time. One of the rarest gems contained in the book is a fac simile of a letter written by George Washington in the year 1790. It would be of benefit to all who are prejudiced against any of the races or religious sects. The following is quoted therefrom:

"The citizens of the United States of America have a right to applaud themselves for having given to mankind examples of an enlarged and liberal policy—a policy worthy of imitation. All possess alike liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship. It is now no more that toleration is spoken of as if it was by the indulgence of one class of people, that another enjoyed the exercise of their inherent natural rights.

"For, happily, the Government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens, in giving it on all occasions their effectual support.

May the children of the stock of Abraham who dwell in this land continue to merit and enjoy the good-will of the other inhabitants; while every one shall sit in safety under his own vine and fig tree, and there shall be none to make him afraid. May the Father of all mercies scatter light and not darkness in our path, and make us all, in our several vocations, useful here, and in His own due time and way, everlastingly happy. G. WASHINGTON.

TURN VEREIN'S MAENNERCHOR CONCERT

First of the Winter Series an Artistic and Social Success.

The opening concert of the season's series of the Central Turn Verein's Maennerchor took place last night at the Central Opera House. The attendance, which was large, was made up exclusively of members of the Turn Verein, their women folk, and invited guests. As is the case with all this organization's entertainments, the artistic was mingled with the sociable feature of German society life, and, in consequence, it was an enjoyable affair throughout.

The concert consisted of twelve numbers, comprising instrumental and vocal concerted pieces and instrumental and vocal solos. The Maennerchor was heard in four selections, in all of which careful training was evinced. The last selection, "Kreuzfahrt," by Attenhofer, was the most pretentious attempt of the Maennerchor, and was given with a clearness of intonation and in such a spirited manner as to captivate the audience. The baritone solo part was well sung by William Pfeil, and the orchestral accompaniment was praiseworthy.

The soprano solos by Miss Lina Kohlbusch manifested much careful study on the singer's part, and advantageously displayed her pleasing voice. Robert Fischl evoked much applause by his artistic playing of the "Prize Song," from "Die Meistersinger," and two other selections, on the violin. The orchestra, under the direction of Hans Jung, was one of the many pleasing features of the entertainment.

After the concert the hall was cleared and dancing was indulged in. The affair was in charge of the following:

Reception Committee—E. Boehning, Chairman, and officers of the Turn Verein.

Floor Committee—W. Kirst and W. F. Heintz.

Press Committee—A. Haubold, G. Alting, Charles Eoss, G. Berg, L. Trenn, and W. Henneberg.

HISTORIC TOWN POND TO BE IMPROVED

All About It Are Relics of the Early Days of Long Island.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., Dec. 8.—The Village Improvement Society of this place is formulating plans for the improvement of Town Pond, one of the historic Colonial spots in this section of Suffolk County. The reeds and flags have already been removed from the pool, and it is proposed to make a clear sheet of water with a well-kept lawn about it.

Town Pond was the spot about which the settlers of 1650 made homes, and where they built their first meeting house. Scattered around are tombstones telling the geneologies of the settlers whose remains they cover. Near at hand is a Summer cottage, which was first occupied as a village tavern. Across the way is another Colonial house, lately transformed into a Summer residence, which was for years the Post Office and village inn. A little further up is the home of "Uncle Harry" Mulford, once famous as the residence of John Howard Payne. At the north end of the little cemetery is the monument erected by the villagers in memory of the crew of the John Milton, who perished in the memorable wreck on Montauk.

Town Pond is also famous as being the place where certain infractions of the law were punished by a ducking in its waters. Near its banks the first town meetings were held and treaties with the local Indians entered into. In the immediate vicinity of the pond are the grounds of the Maidstone Club and the villas of Frederick Gallatin and other Summer residents.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS

Cornerstone Laid by Bishop-Elect Farley.

Auxiliary Bishop-elect J. M. Farley, in the presence of 4,000 persons, laid the cornerstone of the new church of St. Francis, in Ninety-sixth Street, near Lexington Avenue, yesterday.

There were present to assist in the ceremonies the Rev. C. H. Colton of St. Stephen's, Vice-Chancellor of the Diocese; the Rev. M. J. Phelan of St. Cecelia's, the Rev. Edward J. Slattery of St. Catherine's of Genoa, the Rev. John Keough of St. Thomas Aquinas, the Rev. C. B. O'Reilly, the Rev. James Fitzsimmons of St. Andrew's, the Rev. Thomas F. O'Connor of St. Stephen's, the Rev. M. J. Duffy, the Rev. James Edward, the Rev. Father Smith of Chicago, the Rev. P. E. Hearne, the Rev. Charles Curley, the Rev. Terence Early, and the Rev. Dr. Burtsell of St. Mary's, Rondout.

The Rev. M. J. Lavelle of the Cathedral preached the sermon. Archbishop Corrigan was expected to be present, but was detained at St. Francis Xavier's Church, where Cardinal Gibbons

TO IMPROVE WEST POINT

Recommendations of the Academy's Board of Visitors.

WANTS MORE CADETS APPOINTED

The Standard Should Also Be Raised —Evils of the Coaching System—European Military Schools.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A large part of the annual report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point, to be submitted to-morrow in the House by Gen. Joseph Wheeler, President of the board, and in the Senate by Senator Vilas, a member, is given up to consideration of the question of the raising of the standard of admission to that institution, which is regarded by the Board of Visitors and the officers of the post as of paramount importance.

The subject is not newly considered by the last Board of Visitors; it has been urged from time to time, but the report of the visiting board to West Point, like the report of the visitors to the Naval Academy, has come to be regarded indifferently or disregarded altogether, apparently making small impression upon the legislators for whom the reports are chiefly prepared, to instruct and guide them in their action upon the propositions advanced for the comfort, convenience, and improvement of the two institutions.

The Board of Visitors recommends that the Government secure control of the wild back country near West Point, so as to enable the institution to completely control and protect the water supply for the post. The football enthusiasts will be pleased to learn that the board also recommends that the game of football be continued under existing regulations.

Capt. W. F. Spurgin, the manager of financial affairs at the post, is repeatedly referred to in the report, always in terms of the highest appreciation, and the report directly praises his system, under which, by way of illustration, it is found that the cadets are well fed at an average cost of 50 cents a day.

A recommendation is made for the purchase of a supply of samples of foreign arms, for the purchase of fifty additional horses to enable the officers to avoid the necessity of using the same horses for cavalry practice and artillery practice, and for an increase in the post band from twenty-four to forty pieces.

It is declared to be of the highest importance to expend about $100,000 in the construction of a filter house and keeper's dwelling, the reconstruction of the interior of the library building, three sets of quarters for officers, a new porch for the cavalry barracks, and sidewalks and approaches to the new academy building.

To the instructor in ordnance and gunnery the board recommends that there be given the pay of a Captain mounted to place him on an equality with the senior instructors in the departments. With a complementary reference to the services of the sword instructor, Mr. Koehler, the board recommends that, while he fills that position, he shall have the local rank and pay of a First Lieutenant of artillery.

Once more is renewed the recommendation for the extension of academy opportunities to a larger number of persons. The board asks that the law be so amended as to permit the President to name twenty cadets, and that each Senator, Representative, and Delegate be allowed to name one, increasing the number possible to be appointed from 371 to 469.

The average strength of the corps is now 296, and, with the allowance of a larger number of appointments, it is estimated that it would be increased to 377. There is abundant room now for the larger number, and with the plan provided it is believed that the benefits of the institution can be as easily extended to 400 as to 300. The increased cost would be merely that of the extra pay of the cadets.

The discussion of the proposition to advance the standard of admission is earnest and extended. It is manifest to the board that the standard that found acceptation in 1812, and which has undergone no substantial change, is too low. The standard of admission to West Point, as compared with that for admission to technical schools and to the Naval Academy, shows that the requirements for admission to the Military Academy are much lower. This is especially true of the requirements in mathematics. By advancing the standard and insuring that the cadet shall begin with greater advantage than those now demanded, the two years of preliminary training might be supplemented by a greater specialization, by reducing the course to two years for infantry and extending it to five years for engineer and ordnance officers.

Statistics furnished by the academy show that the percentage of cases rejected on preliminary examination increased from 1838 to 1870. It has been since that time on the increase. This has resulted largely from the increased severity of the examinations. But with that added severity the evil of coaching has been developed, so that the test has become one of memory and alertness rather than one of sound and strong qualities.

The evils that grow out of the maintenance of a low standard of admission are perpetuated through the whole four years of academic life. Having entered with imperfect preparation, stimulated by coaching or fortified by cramming, the result cannot be otherwise than unsatisfactory. To compress into four years the course of study corresponding to that extended in other schools to five, six, or seven years, and to exact high results from students who have to meet demands upon their time for military drill and discipline, is to foster and continue the cramming system and to furnish the explanation of the reduced percentages of graduates.

The Board of Visitors has heard the suggestion that to advance the standard would be to keep out the sons of the poor. That, they consider, would be a great misfortune, but the multiplication and improvement of the public schools have so increased the opportunities of the children of the poor to secure education that it is believed that this would not be found to be an objection. The standard of 1812 probably kept out a larger number than would now be excluded by a higher standard.

The board recommends that the power now conferred upon the Secretary of the Navy to prescribe the standard of admission to the Naval Academy be given to the Secretary of War for the regulation of the Military Academy. The subject is regarded as one that a legislative body should not attempt.

Several references are made, by way of emphasis, perhaps, to the fact that the only change made in the regulations for admission since 1812 was in 1866, and then the standard was not materially advanced.

In order to make the report complete there are interesting chapters describing minutely the military schools of France, Italy, Austria, England, and Germany, showing that for all of them the qualifications for admission are greater than those required for admission to West Point. The mere acquaintance with "reading, writing, and arithmetic" will not serve as preparation sufficient to put their possessor in any of these schools. Starting with boys of better preparation, the schools of Europe bring their scholars sooner to special studies and to the distinctive school of the soldier, instead of wasting time in preparing the student to be qualified to receive special education. None of the European military schools appears to have a primary or kindergarten department, and none of them has so long a course as West Point.

There are some minor passages of the report that will be read with interest by cadets and visitors to the academy. One sub-committee observed the frayed condition of many white trousers, attributable largely, it was believed, to the cut of the garments. Russet shoes are recommended for adoption for use in camp, and it is suggested that there should be provided a Summer suit of light weight in addition to the duck clothing and the heavy cloth suits, between which it is now necessary to make choice.

A Well-Known Kentuckian Dying.

CYNTHIANA, Ky., Dec. 8.—J. G. Wall fell on the street here last Wednesday, fractured his hip, and it now is thought he cannot recover. He is a cousin to E. Berry Wall, and a second cousin to Chief Justice Marshall. He was a second in the famous McClung-January duel, at Maysville, in 1858. He is the holder of a final judgment of trespass against the Kentucky Central Railroad, which he persistently refuses to compromise. Mr. Wall is the only man in Kentucky who has acted as Circuit and County Clerk at the same time.

Flint's Fine Furniture
THE BEST
in Make, Finish and Price.
48 West 23d St., near Broadway.

Salt Bottles with gold tops, of finest workmanship, plain, enameled or jeweled. Gold mounted Side Combs, and other hair ornaments. Hat Pins, Lorgnettes, etc.

THEODORE B. STARR,
Madison Square.

TO CLOSE THE SALOONS ON SUNDAY

Distinguished Speakers from All Denominations Will Discuss the Subject at a Meeting Next Monday.

A meeting has been arranged for Monday evening, Dec. 16, in Carnegie Music Hall, by the opponents of the movement for the opening of saloons on Sunday, under the auspices of the Church Temperance Society. In announcing the proposed meeting, the committee has issued a circular protesting against any relaxation of the present laws concerning Sunday observance.

The Right Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New-York, will preside and speak on "The Religious Observance of the Lord's Day." The religious, social, industrial, and political aspects of the question will be discussed by the following representative men from each of the principal denominations:

The Rev. A. P. Doyle, Secretary of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, "The Liquor Saloon and the American Sunday."

The Rev. William H. P. Faunce, D. D., Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, "The Claim of Special Facilities for the Worst Trade."

The Hon. Warner Miller, ex-United States Senator, "Maintenance of the Law Closing Saloons on Sunday."

The Rev. J. M. Buckley, editor of Christian Advocate, "Personal Liberty; Its Demands and Limitations."

The Right Rev. W. C. Doane, D. D., Bishop of Albany, "A Moral Law, Not a Subject for Local Option."

The Rev. John Hall, D. D., Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, "The Influence of the Sunday Saloon on Home Life."

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, "Results of Enforcement of Sunday Liquor Law in New-York."

The Hon. F. R. Coudert, "The General Aspect of the Question."

NO RELAXATION BY POLICE

But Many Saloon Keepers Managed to Serve Regular Customers.

The police did not relax their enforcement of the Sunday excise law yesterday. Blinds in barrooms and saloons were down, however, in many places, and whenever a policeman's back was turned the side doors were opened to customers who were known. Such are the reports that were given yesterday at various police stations.

The policemen had to leave flower dealers alone, and could not give much attention to bakeries and delicatessen stores, and had to watch saloons very closely.

At the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station House only two liquor dealers were brought as prisoners. These were Joseph F. White of 2,434 First Avenue, who was arrested by Policeman Teevin, and John Mohl, who sold a glass of whisky to Roundsman Woodbridge. Complaints were made that various barrooms in the precinct were doing business behind drawn curtains, and immediately policemen were stationed there and kept there until business was discontinued. In several instances, after the policemen had been relieved, the barkeepers returned to the saloons and resumed business, and the policemen had to return.

Charles Claffin, whose barroom is at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was arrested by Policeman Back, who was in uniform. A couple of policemen who were in citizen's clothes failed to gain admittance to the place because their faces were known there. Policeman Back saw a customer enter by the side door, and followed him in. There he found several men drinking, and arrested Claffin.

The number of arrests for yesterday fell a little below those of the preceding week. The drop was from sixty-two to fifty-four.

POLICEMAN KANE WAS NOT SUPPORTED

Magistrate Crane Refuses to Hold Prisoners Who Had Been Clubbed.

Policeman William Kane found himself in an unpleasant predicament in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning when he arraigned Edward Carter, whom he charged with disorderly conduct and begging, and John Donohue and Joseph McCloskey, charged with interfering with an officer and assault. The prisoners were all discharged by Magistrate Crane.

Kane said that he had arrested Carter for begging and that McCloskey and Donohue attempted to prevent the arrest. As both Donohue and McCloskey bore marks of violence, the Magistrate questioned Kane as to how they got their injuries. He admitted that he was compelled to use his club. At first he said he struck the men while on the street, but afterward stated that McCloskey attacked him in front of the Sergeant's desk.

Magistrate Crane asked him how many policemen there were in the Station House and was told that there were five. The Magistrate said that the use of a club under the circumstances was unjustifiable and refused to entertain Kane's attempt to press an additional charge of assault against McCloskey.

Stole Packages from Delivery Wagons.

John Maley was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of petit larceny. John Price, representing the firm of R. H. Macy & Co., was the complainant. He told Magistrate Simms that the prisoner had formerly been employed by the firm as a driver of a delivery wagon and had been discharged for a number of thefts. He was found Saturday, riding on one of the delivery wagons. The specific charge was for the larceny of a bundle valued at $1.78, but Price declared that there had been a number of similar thefts. Maley admitted his guilt and was held for trial by Magistrate Simms in $500 bail.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 8.—Oliver Tarbert, a railroad switchman, was killed instantly here this morning in a peculiar manner. With a lighted lantern in his hand, he was passing over an oil-tank box car, when an explosion occurred and sent his body fifty feet in the air. It is supposed gas was generated in the oil tank and escaped into the car.

BUFFALO, Dec. 8.—Escaping gas and a lighted lamp in the meter room of the Citizen's Gas Company, on Court Street, caused an explosion this morning. Two men, Dennis Hutch, a foreman in the works, and William Manning, a laborer, were burned fatally.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 8.—After firing four shots and being fired at half a dozen times, Lewis A. Smith, who gave his place of residence as New-York, was arrested late last night on the charge of passing counterfeit money and shooting with intent to kill.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 8.—Joseph Popeil, a Polish shoemaker, died at the City Hospital today from the effects of a pistol-shot wound inflicted by Andrew Kovitz in Joseph Uda's boarding house, at 68 Charleton Street, at midnight Friday.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 8.—The schooner Lucy W. Dwyer arrived here to-day, and reports that while James Flaherty of New-York was out in a dory setting trawls a heavy fog settled, and he did not return. It is believed that he was drowned.

GOLDEN, Mo., Dec. 8.—Hiram Hillard, a Baptist preacher, 82 years of age, cut his throat and then jumped from a high bluff yesterday. Poor health was the cause.

BRACE TABLET UNVEILED

Interesting Ceremonies Duane Street Newsboys' Home.

PRESENTED BY EGISTO P. FABBRI

Addresses by President D. W. James of the Children's Aid Society, W. M. F. Rounds, and C. E. Whitehead.

Many distinguished persons were at the services at the Brace Memorial Lodging House, 9 Duane Street, last night, because of the unveiling of a tablet, with a medallion portrait of the founder, Charles Loring Brace.

The tablet is over 6 feet in height, and the medallion is a life-size bust. It was presented to the society by the late Egisto P. Fabbri, was placed in front of the building in October last, and was unveiled last night. The inscription on the tablet is:

"In memory of Charles Loring Brace, founder of the Children's Aid Society."

The services were opened by D. Willis James, President of the society. Those on the platform were A. B. Stone, C. L. Brace, Secretary Frederick Delabro Weeks, Charles E. Whitehead, Vice President, and William M. F. Round, Secretary of the Prison Association.

About 100 newsboys, neat and clean, were seated on the left of the hall, under the charge of Superintendent Heig.

Mr. James delivered a fitting eulogy to Mr. Brace's memory, and turning to the boys, he said:

"He did all this for you and those boys who have preceded you, and whatever they and you are in the future, you will always be grateful to him."

A large picture of Mr. Brace hung facing the hall, and pointing to it, Mr. James added:

"He lived that he might make the world brighter and better, and assumed the burdens of others, and though his earthly work and service is done, his life's work has not ceased.

"Let us take a lesson, each and all of us, to be useful to others and make the world better for having lived in it."

"Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "Where Is My Wandering Boy To-night?" were sung, and Mr. James read from the Ninth Chapter of St. Mark. Mr. Rounds in an address said that Mr. Brace believed that there was no boy so bad that he could not be reclaimed.

Charles E. Whitehead, in an address, said: "If we should read the simple, modest, pleading appeal by which Mr. Brace's lifework in New-York was inaugurated, bearing date of March, 1853, and turning from that, visit the twenty-one industrial schools, the twelve night schools, the seven lodging houses, and five country charities which adorn this city and its neighboring shores, we would recognize some of the fruits of his labor. Read that modest little appeal and then the forty-third annual report of the Children's Aid Society, just published, showing 5,700 children lodged during the past year, 13,700 children taught and fed in the Industrial Schools, and over 2,000 sent to Western homes and employment, and reflect that this is the annual result of the work of one earnest, persistent Christian man, we are moved to exclaim it was not he but Christ that worked in him. Shakespeare says in Julius Caesar, that the good that men do is interred with their bones, the evil lives after them. This statement could not be applied to our friend as his work is growing, though he is turned to dust.

In reading his life and letters, most admirably and judiciously prepared by his daughter, his manly character appears. The loving son, husband, and father; the friend who made friends with the wise and good; the charming correspondent; the champion of the oppressed, and the comforter of the sorrowing, he appears to fill all needs with humanity, and added a cheerful, joyous disposition, that took part in every amusement that did not interfere with his work. When weary and feeble—for at times strength failed him as years grew on—his restorative was the country, and, above all, the woods and water.

The exercises closed with the recital of the Lord's Prayer, by all.

Nearly all the Trustees of the Children's Aid Society were present with their wives and daughters, among those present being, besides those mentioned, Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn, Gustav E. Kissel, J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Kniniout, Evert Jansen Wendell, the Misses Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Cross well, James B. Ludlow, and nearly al lthe principals of the twenty-one schools of the society and the superintendents of the Ladies' Houses.

The society, last year, furnished over 1,000,000 meals and sheltered and clothed more than 20,000 children.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

English Delegates to the Convention Arrived Yesterday.

The Ashland House is the headquarters of the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will begin its sessions to-day in the assembly room of the Madison Square Garden. Two arrived yesterday from England. They are E. Cowey, representing the coal miners, and J. Mawdsley, who represents the textile workers in England. In the afternoon they were taken to the meeting of the Central Labor Union. Mr. Cowey made a brief speech.

Mr. Cowey said that the British Federation of Miners numbered 166,000 men, and hoped that the American miners would send delegates to the coming convention of miners in Belgium.

Delegate Mawdsley also made a few remarks, and thought that the reason why it was more difficult to organize miners in this country than in England was on account of the great variety of nationalities represented here.

After leaving the Central Labor Union, the English delegates were taken to a meeting of Typographical Union No. 6.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor will open at 10 o'clock this morning. Most of the business that will be done to-day will be the examination of credentials and appointment of committees. In the evening there will be a mass meeting at Cooper Union. On Wednesday evening a ball will be given to the visiting delegates in Madison Square Garden. Mayor Strong has been asked to attend the convention at its opening, and to deliver an address. It is believed that the convention will last a fortnight. The candidates for President of the Federation are John McBride, the present incumbent, and Samuel Gompers, who was President for several terms.

The Socialists, who are opposed to Gompers, are getting ready to distribute documents against him among the delegates, while his friends are preparing to support him. The Socialists will hold a mass meeting in Cooper Union on Friday evening, in opposition to the Federation meeting that is to be held this evening.

HURT HIMSELF WHILE RUNNING AWAY

Olsen Was Taken to the Same Hospital as the Man He Knocked Down.

William Johnson of 9 Chatham Square, John Johnson and Samuel Peterson, who both live at 27 Bowery, were in the saloon at 176 South Street Saturday night, when Charles Olsen of 290 Front Street came in and insisted upon being given a drink. Johnson and his friends refused and Olsen struck Johnson on the side of the head with a cane and knocked him down. Johnson was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was found that he had a bad scalp wound.

Officers followed Olsen to his room, where he had locked himself in, and found him in bed, groaning with pain. He explained that while coming up stairs he had fallen and hurt his hip. An ambulance was called from the Hudson Street Hospital, and it was discovered that he had fractured his hip. He was able, however, to get to the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning. Magistrate Flammer held him in $500 bail for trial.

Mr. Hayes a Candidate.

John D. Hayes of Saratoga has come out as a candidate for Sergeant at Arms of the State Senate. Mr. Hayes is well known to nearly every man in State politics, and his friends say he should have no trouble in getting the place he is after. He has held a number of positions at Albany.

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TROUBLE OVER OYSTER BEDS

A Good-Sized Sum Demanded from the Mattinnecock Company—Why It Objects to Paying.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—The Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission gave up much of the two days' session which concluded last Saturday in trying to straighten out the tangle bequeathed it by the late Fisheries Commission over the leases of oyster beds. One of the most interesting cases is that of the Mattinnecock Oyster Company, which has been represented by William J. Youngs of Oyster Bay. The members of this company, it seems from the statements made, had planted 200 acres of oyster beds, which they had previously controlled, and they had assurances from the then Secretary of the Fisheries Commission, Edward P. Doyle, that the new lease in 1893 would go to them.

The lands had been leased not only to this company, but to others, and individuals as well, at the uniform rate of 25 cents an acre. Acting upon the assurance given by Mr. Doyle, the company deposited 25,000 bushels of shells and 1,000 bushels of seed oysters on the 200 acres. Later on, as it is alleged, when the sale of the lease came up, there were a lot of straw bidders for the land, because of the beds under cultivation. The price per acre was run up to $4.40, and struck off to the Mattinnecock company, whose members did not want to lose all the money spent in planting the bed.

After the sale, it is alleged, Mr. Youngs and Mr. Bayliss of the company remonstrated against the exorbitant figure which they were compelled to bid, and the old commission promised that it would be all right, and that the 25 cents an acre would be satisfactory. But there is no record of this on the minutes. All that can be found is that the company bid $4.40 per acre for the land. Under this condition of affairs, the Mattinnecock company owes $2,140.

Mr. Youngs tendered $50 in payment of its lease, but it was rejected by the commission. It was tacitly understood, however, between the present Commissioners and Mr. Youngs that the matter would remain open to allow the oyster company to go to the Legislature for relief.

BOY BURGLARS AND A FAGIN

MYSTERY OF A STATIONERY STORE EXPLAINED.

Lads in Knickerbockers Stole Trifles and Sold Them to a Junkman—Walked into a Police Trap.

Mystery surrounding a series of burglaries that has been committed regularly every Sunday afternoon in the store of the Mercantile Printing and Stationery Company, 21 East Fourteenth Street, ended yesterday in the arrest of two schoolboys, who were caught red-handed in the store. They made a confession which implicates three other lads and a junkman who has been buying the pilferings from the boys.

Mr. Millett, the manager of the company, reached the store on a Monday morning a month ago and found that thieves had carried off brass rules and leaden slugs valued at $75. He did not report this to the police, but nailed up a window in the rear of the store looking out upon a yard. The next Monday he was surprised to find, on entering the store, that one of the panes of glass in the window had been broken, and about the same amount of goods had been taken. Then he went to the Thirtieth Precinct Police Station and a detective was detailed to investigate.

In a large case in the store are several hundred dollars' worth of gold pens, a safe, and a lot of articles that could have been easily removed, so the detective assumed that the burglars were not professionals. Last Sunday the place was entered again by way of the window and more brass goods were taken.

The detective made an appointment to meet Mr. Millett at the store at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. A piece of pasteboard was nailed over the broken pane, and the two men sat down to await results. In the rear of the store, on Fifteenth Street, is a vacant lot, which is separated from the yard by an eight-foot fence. At about 3 o'clock the watchers heard a crowd of boys playing in the vacant lot. Half an hour later two well-dressed boys, wearing knickerbockers, climbed over the fence into the yard, and one of them tore down the piece of pasteboard which served as a window pane. Then they recrossed the fence and joined the boys in playing. At 4 o'clock the two lads again entered the yard, and the younger looking of the two climbed into the store, and, after securing a good-sized wooden box, started to fill it with brass rules. While he was at work his companion crawled in through the window and began assisting him. When the lads had filled with $75 worth of rules, they prepared to go.

The detective jumped from his hiding place and halted the boys. The younger lad walked toward him while the other became pale and begged for his life. They were taken to the station house, where they said they were Joseph Foster, thirteen years old, of 609 East Fifteenth Street, and William Tobin, fourteen years old, of 601 East Fifteenth Street, and that they attended the East Fourteenth Street public school, and had been to Sunday school in the Church of the Immaculate Conception in the morning.

Both were well dressed and intelligent. Foster said that if the Captain would let him go he would make a full confession. The boy was questioned, and it was learned that Foster and Tobin were the ones who had robbed the store for the past three Sundays. Foster said that the Fourteenth Street boys had told the Fifteenth Street boys that the place was easy to rob, and that he and Tobin had taken the hint and divided with three other boys, whose names he gave the Captain. The three others, he said, were the ones that had committed the former burglaries.

The proceeds of the burglaries had been sold to a junkman in East Thirteenth Street. He bought the last lot, valued at $75, from them for 30 cents. He and his companions, Foster said, gained their first entrance to the place by raising the rear window, which they found unlocked. The second time they visited the place they found that the window had been nailed and broke the pane of glass and crawled in. When asked why they took the leaden slugs, Foster answered that they could be melted and sold. They did not take the gold pens and other articles, they said, because they were afraid they could not sell them.

The young prisoners were sent to the headquarters of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and will to-day be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

ACCEPTED A STRANGER'S INVITATION

The Other Guests at the Ball Followed and Robbed.

Thomas McHugh of Hoboken was waiting to keep an appointment on the corner of Thirty-second Street and Seventh Avenue Saturday night, when a young man approached him and offered to take him to the ball of the "Sundodgers' Club," at Central Hall.

McHugh went, but didn't like the company of the Sundodgers, and started to leave. When he left the hall he was followed by a gang of men, who set upon him at the corner of Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue and robbed him.

One of the men, who gave his name as John Ryan, was arrested, and identified by McHugh as the man who had stopped him on the street. In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday he was held by Magistrate Simms in $2,500 for trial on a charge of highway robbery.

WANT FRAUDS STOPPED

Prominent Republicans Send a Strong Letter to Mr. Lauterbach.

POSTPONE PRIMARIES, THEY SAY

Republican Battle Grows Warmer—Republican Club Committee Has Now Taken a Hand.

The fight of the anti-Platt Republicans against the machine primaries set down for to-morrow evening grows warmer with every hour. William Brookfield, Cornelius Bliss, and the other leaders of their faction feel very keenly on the subject of these primaries, and yesterday this feeling took the expression of a forcible letter of protest addressed to Edward Lauterbach, as President of the Republican County Committee. The letter referred very plainly to "fraudulent practices," demanded the "purging" of the enrollment, and asked that the primaries be postponed until January.

Among the long list of signers besides Messrs. Brookfield and Bliss are Joseph H. Choate, Commissioner of Public Works Collis, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Steele, Edward Mitchell, Joel B. Erhardt, Paul D. Cravath, William D. Guthrie, Charles E. Hughes, Gilbert Ray Hawes, James A. Blanchard, Henry C. Piercy, John E. Milholland, Elihu Root, Samuel Thomas, Daniel G. Rollins, Louis Livingston Seaman, Gen. Wager Swayne, John S. Wise, Henry W. Sackett, Alfred R. Conkling, George William Winterburn, Anson G. McCook, Charles H. Blair, John Sabine Smith, John K. Cilley, Marvelle W. Cooper, John Ford, C. Stockton Halstead, James M. Finley, Samuel G. French, Francis A. Laimbeer, Mortimer C. Addoms, L. W. Sweet, John H. Emery, William H. Huber, Bruce Hayden, John Freeman Baker, J. Clark Thomas, John Proctor Clarke, J. H. Wood, Theodore F. Ruhle, Bernardo F. Fischer, F. W. Seybel, Byron Alger, Edward E. Zimmerman, Belden J. Rogers, and Albert I. Piercy.

The letter, which was sent to Mr. Lauterbach yesterday morning, reads as follows:

The impression generally prevails, and we think justly, that in many election districts, by various fraudulent practices, Republicans entitled to enroll have been prevented from enrolling, and many persons not entitled to enroll as Republicans have been enrolled.

If the primaries to elect officers of the party should be held on Dec. 10, as now proposed, no proper scrutiny and correction of the rolls can be effected.

We therefore protest against the primaries being held under the present enrollment, and suggest that a special meeting of the County Committee be called to consider the postponement of the primaries until January, and the perfecting and purging of the present rolls in the meantime by the election district associations.

Is it not manifest that, if fraudulent and bogus rolls are used at the primaries, there must follow a fraudulent and sham organization, which will be discredited by all the people, and will be useless for all purposes, except as a machine to elect spurious delegates from this city to the political conventions to be held during the coming year?

Would not such a result be injurious, if not disastrous, to the Republican Party?

In line with this plain-spoken document is the action of the Republican Club. The Campaign Committee of that organization held a meeting late Saturday night, at which a resolution was adopted demanding that the primaries be postponed until January, that the enrollment be revised, and embracing and indorsing the sentiments expressed in the letter in every particular. A copy of the resolution was forwarded by special messenger to Mr. Lauterbach, but up to a late hour last night no answer had been received by the Campaign Committee, which had been called in special session.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Steele, Chairman of the committee, presided at the meeting. The members of the committee were not very sanguine as to a favorable reply, and they prepared for the worst by formulating an open address to the Republican voters of the city and county. This address will be made public to-day in the event that Mr. Lauterbach is not heard from, or should the request for a postponement of the primaries be denied.

The address appeals to all Republicans who want to see honest methods prevail, and asks them to watch carefully at the primaries to see that the "fraudulent vote" is cut down as much as possible.

Altogether an amiable time is promised. The good feeling in the party, so often shown before, will be more than ever made manifest.

Mr. Lauterbach was invisible last night, but the politicians are not very apprehensive that he will bring about the postponement of the primaries. It is expected that he will take refuge behind the constitution of the Republican organization, which provides that primaries shall be held on the second Tuesday in December. This same constitution provides for an enrollment on the second Tuesday in June, whereas the enrollment this year was nearly six months later. Because of this the anti-machine men are insisting that if the constitution could be stretched in the case of the enrollment, it can be stretched with equal propriety in the case of the primaries. But this view of the situation will, it is said, be scouted by the machine, and a merry war within the ranks is almost inevitable.

What the outcome of the fight will be not even the best-posted men are prepared to say.

INNOCENT SUNDAY PLEASURE

The Only One Who Failed to Enjoy the Game Was the Dog—He Went Mad and Had to be Killed.

Roosevelt Street is a place which should be carefully shunned by small dogs in search of amusement. The children on the block have an amusing way of their own of tormenting unknown canines. An innocent-looking little brown pup wandered along the block between Madison Street and Park Row yesterday morning, looking for fun. He didn't get it, but the children did.

The first boy he ran up to kicked him. The dog blacklisted this boy and sought a new friend. This boy hit him with a stick. Then the play of the children began in earnest. The poor animal ran from one place to another, in a vain effort to escape. The only rule of the game was to keep the dog on the block. If he got away it would spoil the fun. Half an hour of useless struggles to get away from the children, who howled with delight, drove the dog mad. This only added to the fun, and the children, who chased him up and down the street with renewed energy.

The dog at last gave up, after he had succeeded in biting one of his tormentors, and the children gathered around to watch him die. By this time a policeman had appeared, and he shot the hunted animal. Then the children completed their game by taking the body of the dog and burying it in a pile of refuse on the street. The youthful residents of Roosevelt Street are now hoping that next Sunday may bring them another dog.

OWNER WANTED FOR A SILVER STATUE

Strupler Was Arrested When He Sold It to an Officer.

William Strupler, alias Eberhardt, was arrested on Saturday night on suspicion of having stolen a piece of silver statuary, which he sold to Detective Weller. The statue is that of a woman with a spear in one hand, holding in the other hand a shield over the heads of a mother and child. It looks not unlike a design for a society for the prevention of cruelty to children. It is of silver and is valued at about $75. It is eight inches high and weighs two and a half pounds.

Strupler tried to sell it to Weller. He told him he had bought it for $15 from a friend, who was in so much trouble that he had threatened suicide. Weller bought the statue for $14.37, and then arrested Strupler. The latter claimed to be a metal worker, but he is known to be a fresco painter, and some time since was employed by a painter who had work to do at the Hotel Savoy. The hotel people missed some goldleaf at that time, and the police are trying to connect Strupler with this. He was remanded by Magistrate Simms, in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday until this morning.

Socialist Labor Alliance Formed.

A Socialist Labor Alliance was organized yesterday afternoon at the Labor Lyceum, at 64 East Fourth Street. There were delegates from fifteen central and National labor organizations of Socialistic tendencies, and their object is to form an independent labor party on Socialist lines.

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ANCIENT EGGS FOR AHLWARDT

BROKER GOLDSMITH'S IDEA OF HIS DESERTS.

Fierce Denunciation of the Anti-Semitic Agitator—Christians, Too, Ready to Pelt the Lecturer.

An advertisement published yesterday read: "Wanted—Enlightened men, who deprecate the attempt to raise race prejudice by Ahlwardt, to welcome the fanatic with ancient eggs. Address, by mail, Arthur Goldsmith, 81 and 83 Wall Street."

Mr. Goldsmith is a stockbroker, and lives at 106 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. He yesterday expressed much indignation at the audacity of the German anti-Semitic agitator.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES he said: "Yes, I put in the advertisement, and I tell you I am quite in earnest about it. I sent the advertisement to another newspaper, too, but it did not appear there; perhaps they thought there might be something libellous in it. But there is not.

"I have been ten years in business in Wall Street, and have made very many friends among Christians. In fact, most of my clients are Christians, and we get along splendidly. I was talking with several of them the other day, and one of them remarked that it would be a very good thing to serenade Ahlwardt with rotten eggs and knock the Middle-Ages fanaticism out of him. Several of the others thought it would be a capital idea, and volunteered to go to his lecture with pockets full of old eggs.

"Really, this man is a nuisance. This is a free country, and people of all religions are living together in peace and harmony, and this man comes to rekindle race prejudice of the Middle Ages. I was in Germany a few years ago, and heard this individual lecture several times. There was nothing but abuse and tirade against the Jews in his speeches. They are, according to him, murderers, they are thieves, they are everything bad. This was the burden of his remarks. There was no sense or logic in them.

"About 100 good fellows with eggs is what would be good for this man. I can count out at least a dozen men in the Stock Exchange, and of Christians at that, who are willing to fill their pockets with questionable eggs and give him a dose. I also am willing to spend a few hundred dollars in this cause, and the best thing is for him to go where he came from.

"This man Ahlwardt has evidently come here to lecture for money. He was an insignificant rector in Germany and jumped into the anti-Semitic movement to gain notoriety."

MR. HARBURGER'S DENUNCIATION.

Plain Talk About the Anti-Semitic Agitator.

Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger, who is Grand Master of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, addressed the members of Zion Lodge, No. 38, at Odd Fellows' Hall, yesterday afternoon, and referred to the visit to this country of Hermann Ahlwardt, the anti-Semitic agitator.

"When the A. P. A. question was mooted in this country," Mr. Harburger said, "and the revivification of Know Nothingism became rampant, the true Americanism of the people asserted itself, and press, pulpit, and orators molded public opinion and relegated those pernicious doctrines to oblivion. Wherever and whenever individuals or societies attempted to array religion against religion in America, it failed in a most ignominious manner. The visit of Dr. Ahlwardt to our hospitable shores to engender and inculcate anti-Semitic doctrines will fail at the outset.

"This fanatic, bigot, and alien, imbued with hatred for the Israelites from his childhood, has set a gospel of his own, to preach on American soil, which is opposed to the fundamental principles of our great free and most liberal Government. The Jewish people need no defenders on American soil. Their aims and objects since the Revolution are as loyal and patriotic citizens, have been testified to by Washington and by all statesmen of the various generations in the land.

"Any individual who does not respect the religion of other creeds, and who is vituperative in his language toward a people who have been persecuted for centuries, maligned and driven from country to country, until they have found a home in the greatest Republic on earth, is as cowardly a wretch as was ever born, and should be incarcerated in asylum for lunatics.

"In every State in our Union, people of our faith and belief, at all time, however, Americans, have been honored by elective positions and by appointments. Mayor Strong, good and practical American as he is, has, in his appointments, honored the great Jewish Americans of this city by selecting three men of that creed for high and responsible positions—men whose aim and desire is to be fearless, honest, and independent, and who will never sully the reputation of the Mayor's Administration.

"Rarely have any of our Hebrew-American citizens betrayed any of the public trusts reposed in them. We have not heard of any anti-Semitic sentiments in our Republic, and, believing in the great American doctrine of free speech, do, however, unhesitatingly denounce any one who proposes to undermine the bulwarks of our governmental foundation of civil and religious liberty to all mankind."

Ahlwardt in the Wrong Land.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES does not misrepresent the character of the political campaign conducted by Dr. Herman Ahlwardt, the German anti-Semitic agitator, when it declares that "his appeals are intentionally directed to the densest ignorance and the vilest prejudices of which humanity is capable." Ahlwardt asserts that the Hebrews are "encroaching on the wealth of the world, and are a menace to the prosperity of other races." His avowed belief is that they should not hold office, enjoy the rights of citizenship, or have any share in public affairs.

It is an affront to the people who boast of the Declaration of Independence and who cherish the liberal principles embodied in the Constitution of the United States for a man with Ahlwardt's narrow and reactionary views to come among them expecting to be accorded sympathetic audience.

CHICKEN COOP ROW IN UNION COURSE

Sold Twice, with the Result of Arrest and Prospect of Damage Suit.

JAMAICA, L. I., Dec. 8.—A chicken coop has been the means of disturbing Union Course, a peaceful little community near here. Usually it is the noisy tenants of chicken coops that cause trouble, but in this instance it is only the coop.

The structure was put up by James Dunn, now deceased. He rented a house from Mrs. Catherine Wemyss, who is a relative of ex-Mayor Richard Walch. Mrs. Wemyss claimed that Dunn was in arrears for rent, and the chicken coop having cost $100, she took possession of it and gave him a receipt for that amount.

Before the coop could be removed Dunn's brother William sold it to Henry Tilley, a neighbor. Tilley removed the coop, despite the fact that Mrs. Wemyss notified him that she owned it. The woman was not to be done out of the coop, and she had it moved from Tilley's yard to her own one day recently. Tilley is well

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—The Merchant of Venice—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—A Runaway Colt—8:15.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Flowers and Butterflies—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—School for Scandal—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Camille—8:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Sowing Acres—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sidewalks of New-York—8:00.
GARDEN—Trilby—8:15.
GARRICK—The Witch—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Camille—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Princess Bonnie—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:20.
IRVING PLACE—Gefallene Engel—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Faust—8:00.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—The County Fair—8:30.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	43	36	39
6 A. M.	41	38	39
9 A. M.	46	41	41
12 M.	49	41	43
4 P. M.	47	38	39
6 P. M.	43	36	37
9 P. M.	43	33	36
12 P. M.	40	29	33

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....38.12
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....36.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....46.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....38.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Snow.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 9, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE SPEAKER AND THE SILVER MEN.

Mr. REED is right in making political capital out of the Speakership of the House. It is a political office. He ought to use it in every honorable and decent way to help his party. But the quality of "good politics" will not excuse bad morals and flagrant unpatriotism in his plots.

There are a few over one hundred Democrats in the House. About one-half of them are sound-money men. The rest are advocates of the free coinage of silver. It is the Speaker's present policy to ignore and humiliate the sound-money Democrats and to bring the silver men to the fore. He will brutally suppress all that element of the minority that is safe, wise, and of good counsel, while he gives prominence and such power as he can to those members who would instantly destroy the Nation's credit if they could.

The Committee on Rules is one of the most powerful and important of the House committees. Speaker REED and Speaker CRISP made it so. This committee can at any time bring in a rule that will determine the fate of a pending measure. It can guide and virtually control the action of the House. In the Fifty-third Congress this committee consisted of Speaker CRISP, Mr. CATCHINGS of Mississippi, Mr. OUTHWAITE of Ohio, and Mr. REED and Mr. BURROWS of the Republican minority. Speaker REED will be a member of his own committee. One of the two other Republican members will succeed Mr. OUTHWAITE. But it is Mr. REED'S intention to depose Mr. CATCHINGS and put in his place Mr. BENTON MCMILLIN of Tennessee, an obstinate, utterly unreasonable silver man and one of the leading promoters of the unconstitutional income tax. Mr. CRISP, an equally hopeless silver lunatic, will be the other Democratic member.

We need not remind Speaker REED that this proceeding will give the lie to the solemn assurances he gave to some of the leading business men and financiers of New-York, that it would be his aim to promote sound and conservative business legislation. Mr. REED knows it, and the New-York business men who relied upon his honor and good faith will know it. He cannot play the honest patriot here and the dishonest and dangerous partisan in Washington without detection and disgrace. The silver craze is dying out in the country. It is dying out in the Democratic Party and in the Republican Party. Every business man has a personal interest in its early and complete extinction. For Mr. REED to give it every encouragement in his power, to make it prominent, to give it precedence in the minority party in the House, is not only an act of unspeakable perfidy, it is an infamous attack upon the credit and the industries of the country.

The soundness of Mr. REED'S own financial views are by no means beyond suspicion. His ambitions and his politics are his own, of course, but he has no such hold upon the confidence of serious men and sensible voters as to put the realization of the one beyond danger of fatal hurt from even small mistakes in the other.

AN ISSUE OF VERACITY.

The issue of veracity that has been raised between the Recorder and the District Attorney puts the finishing touch to one of the most remarkable and scandalous episodes in the administration of justice that have ever occurred in our courts. The Recorder undoubtedly had the power to commit the woman AUB, after her confession of perjury, though it does not appear whence he derived the power to commit her without bail, or to order that nobody should be permitted to see her except by his special permission.

He had also the right to hold LANGERMAN as a witness to prove the perjury of the woman, if it was shown that there was danger of LANGERMAN running away. No attempt was made to show this in the usual manner, and so the commitment was indorsed with a statement that it was made "at the request of the District Attorney." This the District Attorney vehemently denies, and the Recorder does not seem to have reasserted.

It appears, therefore, that the Recorder has imprisoned for several days an innocent man by way of punishment for what the Recorder had been led, by letters and otherwise, to believe was his profligate character. It is superfluous to add any further comment upon this astounding case.

HOW IT WORKS.

The decision of a Supreme Court Judge setting aside the assessment for purposes of taxation of the personal property of the Jay Gould estate and of the individual heirs thereto on account of the non-residence of the heirs and the executors of the estate is interesting as an illustration of the working of the taxation of personal property.

While JAY GOULD was alive he had means of escaping personal taxation by the manipulation of his property interests and his debts, and was usually assessed for $500,000, or less. Living rich men are in the same case now, and how much tax they pay on personal property is really decided by themselves. After Mr. GOULD'S death the change consisted chiefly in furnishing record evidence of the value of his personal property and enabling the Tax Department to assess it accordingly. This brought out strongly one of the inequalities of the system. It was proposed to assess the property at $10,000,000 and more because it was in the hands of executors, while similar property of like value escaped because its owners still had power to conceal or convert it.

The Gould family escape this particular inequality by establishing residence out of town and claiming to be assessed for personal property at their place of residence, which illustrates another effect of the system. Everybody knows that GEORGE GOULD has a valuable house in town and EDWIN GOULD has another, and the various members of the family live in New-York when they feel like it, but that does not prevent them from having houses at Lakewood, Irvington, Tarrytown, or elsewhere and establishing their legal residence where they please. The device is an old and familiar one, and under the rigid tax laws of Massachusetts it is a notorious fact that her rich men do not live in Boston, where taxes are high. Mostly they live at Nahant, Cohasset, Beverly, and all along shore.

Hereabouts the personal property of live men evades assessment by taking untaxable forms at assessment time or taking unto itself monstrous debts for purposes of exemption when the swearing-off day arrives. It is only when the man is dead that his property can be identified and kept from slipping under cover of debts, and then his heirs and executors can move out of town if it is made worth their while. So it happens that scarcely a tenth of the taxes is derived from personal property, though its value in the hands of actual city owners is quite equal to that of real estate, and that tenth falls very unequally. It is chiefly paid by exceptionally conscientious persons or by trust estates not large enough to make it profitable to have several residences to escape the city assessment.

Suppose this tenth were derived from real estate with the other nine-tenths. It would increase the tax upon realty a little, but this would be more than offset by the relief of capital and business from the petty exaction and annoyance of the personal-assessment system. But, more than that, the volume of taxation would not be in the least increased, while it would be distributed with much greater equity. Real estate cannot hide itself, cannot change its form, and cannot shift its residence. Moreover, it is at the bottom of all production and use of personal property and affords the best possible measure for taxes, which are necessarily paid out of personal property or income.

A HINT TO WALL STREET.

It is not remarkable that the victims of the little scheme in Tobacco stock should have been angry enough on Saturday to mob its inventors could they have got at them. It was a cruel and shabby trick, even by the standard of the most desperate speculators. So far as an outsider can judge, it was not a shrewd trick. It seems like killing a goose that had already laid a respectable number of golden eggs and that might have gone on laying them for some time yet. Men who gamble in this sort of stock like the chances of the game to be fluctuating, and those that are sharp enough count on making a profit from the changes each way. But they do not like to face the chance of utter ruin in ten minutes. No one doubts, for instance, among those who profess to know, that Sugar stock is rigged now for a rise and now for a fall by insiders, who manage to win each time, but that only gives those who are not inside the chance to win also if they can guess correctly what the next move is to be. But the manipulators of this stock are reputed to confine themselves to the methods in use in pure gambling, at which their rivals or victims are more or less adept. They have never resorted to so bald and bold a device as that which took a million and a quarter out of Tobacco within sixty seconds after the Exchange was opened.

Yet it must be admitted that the Exchange has courted the calamity that fell upon it on Saturday morning. It differed rather in degree than in kind from what happens pretty often within its exciting but risky precincts. By the standard of regular, legitimate, and, let us say, decent business, the conduct of the Directors of the Tobacco Company was clearly dishonest. No member of the Exchange, within the operations governed by its rules, could have indulged in anything like it without being kicked out. That is because the Exchange enforces honesty among its members in matters immediately connected with and essential to its own business. It does so by making dishonesty too costly to be risked. In matters not immediately, but indirectly, connected with its business it does not enforce honesty and inflicts no penalty for dishonesty. We do not care to inquire too closely why it does not. We fear that the fact that usually the loss falls on the customers of members instead of on the members themselves may have a good deal to do with it. In a sudden and well-planned stroke of chicane such as occurred Saturday members as well as customers are involved. It is a different ox that is gored.

Possibly in their torture it may occur to the majority of the Stock Exchange that, if they chose to do so, they could exercise a very strong, probably a controlling, influence over the conduct of corporations in whose securities they deal. They could, if they chose, enforce a publicity that would make cheating on a large scale very unprofitable. It is true that speculation in securities of corporations on which the light was kept turned would not be so stimulating. There would be less chance in it for either gain or loss. But it would do a great deal to create and maintain confidence in American securities, and in the long run it would strengthen the Exchange. A few more experiences like that of Saturday may bring about the reform.

SERUM TO PREVENT LOCKJAW.

Interesting experiments have recently been made in Paris to determine the value of injections of the antitoxine of tetanus, or lockjaw, for preventing attacks of this disease. This antitoxine, which is obtained by the methods used in producing the antitoxine of diphtheria, has been used in a considerable number of cases of tetanus, as we showed some time ago, and it is believed that the lives of several human beings have been saved by the treatment, but the disease in most cases becomes so deeply seated before the remedy can be applied that the poison is too strong for the antidote.

During the first six months of this year 1,800 doses of tetanus antitoxine, or anti-tetanic serum, were distributed among the veterinary surgeons of Paris, who were urged to use them upon animals exposed to an attack of tetanus following a surgical operation or the accidental infliction of a wound. The Paris correspondent of The New-York Medical Record now reports that the preventive or immunizing injections were administered to 375 animals, and that not one of these was injured by the treatment or was attacked by the disease.

It appears that all the animals so treated were kept in stables in which other animals had recently died of tetanus, and that during the six months the veterinary surgeons who reported (twenty-six in number) saw fifty-five cases of tetanus among the animals under their observation to which the preventive treatment had not been applied. It seems probable, therefore, that the treatment must have prevented attacks of the disease in some of the 375 cases.

If the value of anti-tetanic serum as a harmless preventive shall be established clearly, this antitoxine will be used eventually, we presume, for the protection of human beings about to undergo surgical operations under conditions less favorable than those which prevail in good hospitals, and of others who have been wounded by accident under conditions which may have exposed them to tetanus infection.

THE SUPREME COURT ASSIGNMENTS.

The plan upon which the business of the reorganized Supreme Court is to be conducted after Jan. 1, 1896, seems to meet with universal approval. It has been suggested, however, that in the assignment of Judges to the equity and common-law sides of the court discrimination has been made, to the disparagement of some worthy Judges, notably Mr. DALY, the present Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, whose case called forth a communication signed "Semper Fidelis," which was published in our issue of Dec. 3. We have been at some pains to ascertain the facts connected with the matters referred to in that communication, and learn with satisfaction that Judge DALY can have no just cause of complaint, but has been treated "with distinguished consideration." That there has been a very marked distinction made between the Justices of the Supreme Court elected as such and those transferred to it by operation of law cannot be controverted, but it is a distinction made by the people of the State of New-York in their sovereign strength and in the plenitude of their wisdom or want of it, and not by the Justices of the Appellate Division, to whom the important but disagreeable duty was committed by statute of making the judicial assignments, which they have done on the admittedly excellent plan adopted. The leading feature of that plan is, to put it plainly, the employment on specific work of the workmen who can make best use of the tools; the assignment to the equity branch of those Justices believed to be best adapted to that work, reference being had to the requirements of the whole system. It was considered, therefore, that Justices LAWRENCE and ANDREWS, both of whom have been in the Supreme Court for years, whose experience is great, and whose abilities are of a high order, should, as a matter of course, be included in the equity assignment. It was also considered that Justices TRUAX, SMYTH, and MACLEAN, having been elected by the people directly to the Supreme Court, without the limitation imposed upon the powers of the transferred Judges, (that is, inability to act outside of the County of New-York and ineligibility to sit in the Appellate Division,) were entitled to precedence; but it was not given them merely for that reason. Each of them was well known to be thoroughly qualified. Judge TRUAX had been on the bench fourteen years, parts of which were passed in the Special Terms of the Supreme Court. Judge SMYTH, although best known to the public as the stern and untheatrical Recorder of the City of New-York, was largely employed when at the bar in equity practice, and Judge MACLEAN almost exclusively engaged in it. To these Judges on the equity side were added Justices BEACH and BEEKMAN, the former having for nearly fifteen years served in the Supreme Court, with great acceptance to the bar, and the latter, although on the bench but a year, during which he has sat in the Supreme Court by appointment of the Governor, having displayed a peculiar fitness and capacity for equity work, which have elicited from his colleagues and from the lawyers expressions of high regard and confidence. The selection of the Judges named filled all the equity parts of the court but one. By unanimous choice Judge DALY was regarded as the proper person to fill it. His career of over twenty-four years on the Common Pleas bench and his undoubted fitness to fill any judicial office were cordially and unreservedly recognized, but he was not assigned, because his own wishes and preferences were consulted, and they controlled. He deliberately chose the important and dignified place of Presiding Justice of the subordinate Appellate Court, and it was only pursuant to his repeatedly expressed desire that that place was accorded him. Whether he imagined that in the discharge of the general duties of the court the system of rotation and not of special designation would be adopted, we are unable to say, but, having been appointed to the place of his desire, it would have been an imposition to add to its duties the heavy burden of equity business. No man, no matter what his capacity and industry may be, can work incessantly week after week in both the equity and appeal branches of the court, and Judge DALY or any other man called upon to do such double labor might well complain of the hardship of such a tax upon his health and strength, for it is not to be assumed that any Judge would evade any portion of the judicial labor devolved upon him or shirk his share of the general business of the court. The facts connected with the assignments appear to answer fully the animadversions of our correspondent, both those expressed and those that may be read between the lines, and as to his criticism of the rules, we would suggest to "Semper Fidelis" to take the advice of the great Irish advocate to the carping Judge and "go home and read them over," for if he has done so at all, he has not done it understandingly.

THE FREE-DELIVERY SERVICE.

The growth of the free-delivery service in the Post Offices of the United States is one of the most remarkable phenomena in a history that is far from commonplace. It had its modest beginning something more than thirty years ago, in the third year of the civil war, when the energies of the Government might be supposed to have been too much taxed to undertake experiments. But in that year free delivery was established in 66 offices, with a total of 685 carriers. The cost in that year was $317,063, or an average of $463 per carrier. Last year the number of offices had been increased nearly tenfold, the number of carriers nearly twentyfold, and the rate per carrier had been about doubled. We now have 604 offices, 12,714 carriers, and the cost is $12,135,545. The number of men engaged in the free delivery of the mails is about two-thirds that of the United States Army.

Naturally, this growth has been more or less irregular, and it is only within a few years that a systematic mode of selection, appointment, and promotion has been adopted. Before that change, the appointments were, in a general way, regarded as patronage, and were distributed by the usual methods among the dominant party. But the exigencies of the postal system are such, the responsibilities of the higher officials are so great, the service is brought so constantly and directly under the interested observation of the public, that the evils ordinarily attending political appointments were reduced to a minimum. Irregularities did grow up, and abuses, which seemed unavoidable in an organization so scattered. But Mr. BISSELL'S force of picked Inspectors, who have carefully investigated 151 offices, with 4,075 carriers, found it advisable to recommend the dismissal of but 55, or 1.3 per cent. only. Any force of employés, those of a railway company, for instance, in which rigid grading and centralized control are possible, that, on the first serious overhauling, was found to contain less than 4 men out of every 300 deserving dismissal would be regarded as doing remarkably well.

Postmaster General WILSON points out that now the force is established with a tenure that is practically of good conduct, without reference to any political or other outside influence. He proposes a somewhat closer organization and the provision of a small but permanent force of Inspectors, whose business it shall be to maintain the efficiency of the force at the highest point—a system which prevails in other branches of the service. The free-delivery branch of the Postal Service is already in a very satisfactory condition, all things considered, but it admits of steady improvement as well as extension.

In Hungary, as everywhere else in Europe, the educational facilities open to women are increasing. The Government, after a long investigation and in the face of considerable opposition, has authorized all the universities under its control to receive women students who wish to study either medicine or chemistry. This, of course, is only a beginning, and must necessarily result, sooner or later, in permitting women to study for any degree they choose. For the present, however, and until the new plan has proved its wisdom, the Minister of Public Instruction reserves to himself the right to adjudicate upon each application that is made for admission under the new rule. A more useless precaution would be difficult to imagine, but beyond exciting a natural curiosity to know on what grounds a rejection would be made, the queer power retained by the Minister will probably result in nothing.

Startling news comes from Providence, R. I. Somebody who writes pieces for the paper in that city says that "the celebration of this Carlyle centenary" is open to serious objection in that "it may set some young persons with an unformed literary style to reading his works who might otherwise have escaped that fearful danger." Fearful indeed! It seems that while "CARLYLE'S vigorous thought and stimulating philosophy demand the attention of every man at some time during life," yet his books "should in no case be taken up until the reader is sufficiently well grounded in the correct use of language to be able to throw off the demoralizing influence of the ineffably bad form in which he dressed them." If everybody, as soon as these words come to his attention, doesn't cast his "French Revolution" into the fire with a shriek of alarm, it will simply prove that he has no regard whatsoever for the peril that menaces "some young persons."

PORTRAITS AT GROLIER CLUB

At the Grolier Clubhouse, in the room that Flameng's painting of the ancient book lover's model in the workshop of Aldus envelops with the charm of its silver-white atmosphere, are engraved portraits of French writers from Ausonius of Bordeaux—there are persons who have not heard of Ausonius of Bordeaux—who lived in the fourth century for eighty-five years, to Voltaire, who lived for six years in the seventeenth century and for seventy-eight in the eighteenth. Voltaire was as bald as an unsheathed sword in the sun, and wears a turban; Racine has the sadness which fell on him like the shadow of a dark bird's wings on the day that Louis XIV. passed by and neglected to bow to him; the greater number have wigs.

When Voltaire wrote to a man who had submitted to his criticism a poem which he had written, "Faites des perruques, Maitre André, faites des perruques," he supposed naïvely that a wig was easier to imagine than a tragedy. It is true that the stage wigs of his time were simply decorative, but so were the tragedies of Voltaire. His Americans were personages of any real America no more than their wigs were American hair. But the men who made wigs for Fontenelle, Marmontel, Gresset, and the rest were artists. You gave to them dead hair, thread, a needle, and glue; you said to them: "With these things make Xerxes, Darius, Pericles, or Caesar revive in me," and they did it. They were indispensable to men in the days when men and not women, were masters. As a general thesis, nobody has hair—at least nobody has hair after he has passed the age of Romeo. There is always false hair, but observation demonstrates that Romeo and Juliet never consent to divide their stock of it. There are centuries where man is the master; there are others when woman is all powerful, and in each century the one who reigns takes all the false hair and leaves to the other the choice between a skullcap and nothing at all.

After the conquest of Gaul, women began to have some importance in Roman society; they made for themselves wigs of the hair of Gallic women. It was to attain this result that 800 towns had been taken by assault, 300 nations had been undone, and 2,000,000 men had been killed or taken prisoners. In the seventeenth century man was the master, since Louis XIV. had arrogated to himself the power of the sun; adventurers married princesses and persons of the masculine gender wore embroidered coats. They were triumphant, and they kept for themselves all the wigs, the blonde curls of which swept magnificently their coats, white or scarlet, and the splendid steel of their cuirasses.

Before that time, during the beautiful period of the Renaissance, when women reigned by the right of beauty, by right of science, and by the grace of poets, Marguerite de Navarre had a troop of blonde pages whose hair was cultivated and cut to ornament her divine head. But the Grolier Club's exhibition is not an exhibition of wigs; it is an exhibition of engraved portraits. True, and that is the pity of it! There are so many things that the Grolier Club does well that it should never do anything passably. This exhibition is not even passable.

The most modest collection of engraved historical portraits of France contains 500 prints for the period before Louis XIV. alone. They are works of Amling, Blootelling, Brebiette, Bolswert, Bosse, Bloemart, Briot, Delff, Van Dyck, Falck, Firens, Galle, Léonard Gautier, Goltzius, Hollar, Hondius, de Jode, Thomas de Leu, Lasne, Mallery, Mellan, Pesne, Pontius, Rousselet, Suyderhof, Vorsterman, Wierix, and others less important.

The period of Louis XIV. alone furnishes 1,000 portraits, comprising the works of Morin, Nanteuil, Edelinck, Masson, Drevet, Van Schuppen, Lenfant, Vermeulen, and others.

The eighteenth century alone furnishes 2,000 portraits, comprising the works of Daullé, Schmidt, Wille, Bartolozzi, and others; the iconography of Voltaire is infinite. There are portraits of him at all ages; caricatures, a silhouette after Huber, a picture representing Mlle. Clairon at his feet, another representing him crowned by Vestris, another representing him in his garden, another in his stables. The iconography of Rousseau is infinite also. Several of the rarest of the Rousseau plates are marked with the initials S. L. These were the signature of their engraver, Solimán-Lieutaud. The period of the French Revolution alone furnishes 800 portraits. The most modest collection of engraved portraits of France numbers some 6,000 prints, and, to be very exclusive, the modern print collector should own at least 2,000 of them. The Grolier Club exhibits only 250 portraits, and, as it is the Grolier Club, they should be incomparable. They are all ordinary; not one of them is a scarcity.

The portrait of d'Alembert, which the Grolier Club shows, is the engraving by Saint-Aubin, and the engraving by Dupin; the portraits of d'Alembert which one expects to find at an exhibition of the Grolier Club are Pierre Savart; one print with the words "A l'immortalité," one proof before letters, one proof with letters and Caduceus, one with the sphere. The portraits of Bayle, which the Grolier Club shows, were engraved by Petit and Michel. Pierre Savart's is the valuable portrait. There is not a single work by Savart in this exhibition, and Savart engraved the portraits of Bernis, Boileau, Bossuet, Buffon, Condé, Mme. Deshoulières, Fénelon, Fontenelle, La Bruyère, La Fontaine, Montesquieu, Rabelais, Racine, and Montalembert.

The portrait of Boileau which this exhibition gives is in two prints by Auber and Saint-Aubin. The rare prints of Boileau are by Etienne Picquet; the white feather proof, the shaded feather proof, the proof before letters. The portraits of Crébillon in this exhibition, by Picquet, is not a proof. The portrait of Descartes in this exhibition, is by Lubin, Grateloup, and Larmessin. The rare one is by Picquet, in four proofs, with frame, with large star, with small star, with names of artists. This exhibition gives six portraits of Fénelon, not one of which is by Picquet, who engraved the rarest of portraits, his portrait of Fénelon in six extraordinary proofs, with white tablet, with cuts on the roses and the garland, with all the cuts, with the names of artists. Of Picquet there are only two portraits in this exhibition. Crébillon and La Fontaine; but the La Fontaine is not one of the rare proofs—unfinished, with etched ornaments, before letters, with letters and white brook, with letters and shaded brook. Picquet engraved Mme de Maintenon, Molière, Montaigne, Regnard, J. B. Rousseau, J. J. Rousseau, Vadé, Voltaire, Racine, and Corneille.

Grateloup engraved nine portraits; Augustin de Saint-Aubin, 423; Etienne Gaucher, 197; Choffard, 35; Noël le Mire, 48; N. and R. de Launay, 52; Prévost, 45; Tardieu, 41; Cars, 33—not all portraits of French writers, but at least a quarter of them portraits which collectors might expect to find at such an exhibition at the Grolier Club.

The portrait of Mme. Deshoulières was engraved by Van Schuppen, Savart, Saint-Aubin, Ingouf, Tardieu, Schmidt, De Launay, and by others who may be neglected; the portrait of Mme. de Maintenon was engraved by Picquet, Mecou, Mercuri, and Ceroni; the portrait of Mme. de Sevigné was engraved by Chéreau, Edelinck, Schmidt, Pelletier, Delvaux, Saint-Aubin, Masqueller, Rifreut, Rousseaux, Pannier, and Ceroni; the portrait of Mme. de Graffigny was engraved by R. de Launay, Gaucher, Delvaux, N. de Launay, and Cathelin. The Grolier Club shows none of these portraits, and shows of these writers only the Graffigny engraving by Levêque and the Sévigné one by Delegorgue, which are of no consequence.

An exhibition of engraved portraits of French writers at the Grolier Club, which always makes surprising exhibitions, should not surprise one with inspiration for a disquisition on wigs.

NEW-YORK MUSICAL SOCIETY

Its First Concert at Carnegie Hall Given on Saturday Night.

The New-York Musical Society is a choral organization brought into existence by the vigorous efforts of Mr. Frank G. Dossert, an organist and composer. It came before the public last year with an interesting concert, in which a new chorus of young, fresh, and pure voices was made known. Its first concert of the current season was given on Saturday night at Carnegie Hall, and lasted three mortal hours, which is a whole hour longer than any concert ought to last. The programme, as briefly noted in yesterday's issue, consisted of Saint-Saëns's cantata, "The Deluge"; Mr. Paderewski's frequent "Polish Fantasia," and George W. Chadwick's new dramatic ballad, "The Lily Nymph."

If Mr. Dossert had omitted Mr. Paderewski from his plan, the concert would have been quite long enough, but no doubt Carnegie Hall would have been far too spacious for the audience. If Mr. Dossert desires to make use of potent attractions like the famous pianist to induce people to sit through the performances of his choral society, let him put them at the end of the programme. He will thus be spared the mortification of seeing a third of his audience depart before the beginning of the novelty of the evening.

As for Saint-Saëns's "Deluge," let it be relegated to perpetual obscurity. According to the Scriptures, the deluge was a terrible event; according to the Frenchman's music, it was a mere case of heavy rain and flooded cellars. No one ever would have built a vessel to escape such a deluge. An umbrella and a pair of goloshes would have been sufficient protection. There are some passages in which M. Saint-Saëns's skill in instrumentation was exhibited, and the prelude, with its violin obligato, is very pretty indeed. But there is nothing alarming in the whole work. It might have been more interesting if it had been better treated by the soloists, but Mr. Rieger, the tenor, was the only one who did his work well. Mme. de Vere-Sapio did not know the music, and her singing was tentative. Mrs. Dean, the contralto, and Mr. Archie Crawford, the bass, were at least inoffensive.

Mr. Chadwick's dramatic ballad—that is what the programme book said it was—was written in more or less commonplace rhyme by Mr. Arlo Bates, author of "A Wheel of Fire." It tells the story of a nymph who had the misfortune to fall in love with a mortal, and, consequently, had to die. It is a pretty, sad story, suitable for the good young ladies and gentlemen of the typical provincial singing school. But Mr. Chadwick has made the music a little too difficult for such organizations. It is very sweet and fluent music, without a single harsh or distcordant phrase to shock the sensibilities of those who love Sir Arthur Sullivan and eschew Brahms and all his works. There is a certain amount of vigor in the trio of the knights, and the choruses display skill in their achievement of simple and direct effects. But it is not the sort of thing that one would expect from the composer of the "Phoenix Expirans."

Mr. Dossert conducted both of the choral works with all his heart and all his soul; he sweated with all his arms—of which he appeared to have more than a Dutch windmill—and his head and body. The results were not in proportion to the enormous expenditure of physical labor, for things persistently refused to work together, and there were some very discouraging manifestations of cross purposes.

This was especially noticeable in the performance of Mr. Paderewski's "Polish Fantasia," in which the pianist, wearing an unwonted frown on his usually amiable countenance, played large sections of the orchestral tutti in order to guide Mr. Dossert, kept his head bobbing at the entrances of the orchestra and personally conducted Mr. Bernstein in his performance of that bothersome tympani solo. That Mr. Paderewski's touch was not so kind in his own work as it generally is need not be wondered at. He appeared to be angry clear through, and only anxious to reach the coda. Of course, he shook hands with Mr. Dossert; he always congratulates the conductor. Perhaps on Saturday night he did it as Theodore Thomas once congraulated Arthur Mees when they were handling orchestra and brass band in company: "Thank heaven, Mees! At least we finished together!"

In spite of the uncertainty of the performance, the audience insisted on getting the customary two extra numbers out of the pianist. He played first Liszt's "Au Bord d'une Source," in which his rippling chromatics sounded unusually hard and brittle, and one of the same composer's useful Hungarian rhapsodies. Some genius once said that he did not like "those rasp-odics."

ART NOTES.

—Mortimer Mempes is an English artist with a method of work entirely his own. Possessed of more than ordinary talent, and with the happy faculty of utilizing the press to the utmost advantage for his own advertisement, he manages to put in his time in the most agreeable manner, and also realizes an income far in advance of the average of his profession. Every Winter he sets out for some new—tropical, usually—foreign clime, and there comfortably paints away until Autumn. Then he returns to England, is widely heralded by the newspapers, his works described, their wonderful local color dilated upon, and stories of how he painted them are published everywhere. Mr. Mempes follows this with a private exhibition and sale, the latter usually resulting in much more than sufficient money for another year's work. Last year he did Japan; this year it is Mexico, and his work from Mexican models is now on sale in London. Mr. Mempes was originally a pupil of Whistler's, but has since broken away from the impressionism of his master's teachings. His work consists of small canvases or panels, executed with great dexterity in an impressionistic way, yet giving the idea of much detail. Always highly decorative he has the gift of interesting composition, pleasant, agreeable lines, and, while always very artistic, he never paints over the heads of his public. As much as £2,000 has been realized from the sales of a single exhibition.

—"The Secretary of War," says The Washington Star, "voices a wide public sentiment when he pleads in his annual report for the creation of a permanent commission to pass upon all questions of art involved in the erection of monuments and statues at the National capital. The existence in the past of such a board of competent artists and architects would have caused the monuments of the city, which are really National in their character, to present at this time a more homogeneous appearance and a stricter fidelity to the best principles of art. In the matter of the selection of sites, too, advice could profitably have been taken in many cases from men who would look upon the matter from the point of suitability and harmony of surroundings, and perhaps there would have been avoided some positive incongruities that now exist. The city will soon receive many additions to its already munificent store of monuments, and the creation of this permanent commission should not be postponed until all the best sites along the magnificent avenue extending from

GEORGE A. SALA IS DEAD

Succumbs to a Disease Which Attacked Him Several Months Ago.

DISTINGUISHED AS A MAN OF LETTERS

Began His Literary Career by Contributing to Magazines—Famous as a War Correspondent —His Works.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—George Augustus Sala, the well-known journalist and author, died this morning at Brighton, where he had been ill for a long time.

Mr. Sala's death was caused by a complication of disorders. He suffered from cancer of the liver, diseased kidneys, and shattered nerves.

Among the literary men who have in their time been the faithful servants of journalism not one was better known than George Augustus Sala, the special correspondent of The London Telegraph. His death will be a source of regret to many upon this side of the Atlantic who met him here when he came to tell to the English-speaking people upon the other side of the Atlantic how America bore herself under the disaster of a fearful civil war. Fired as we then were with an exultation of patriotism which carried us beyond the cold boundaries of reason, and through which fiery enthusiasm, however, we triumphed in the face of superhuman difficulties, Mr. Sala's coolness, freedom from prejudice, and resolution to see with his own eyes, and not through our colored glasses, made many regard him with disfavor. Mr. Sala held no mean place in the ranks of writers, for he made his début as a contributor to Household Words, and quidnuncs are fond of saying that he copied Mr. Dickens's style so freely and yet with such spirit that many of his productions were ascribed to that novelist. The story had already been told of Wilkie Collins, and it is doubtful if it was ever true of either. But it is certain that as a writer for that magazine he won for himself a high place in literature. He afterward wrote for other periodicals, such as The Welcome Guest and The Cornhill Magazine, to which he contributed the "Hogarth Papers," and when Housenold Words was broken up he renamed, faithful to Mr. Dickens, who started All the Year Round. To this he contributed a serial story, "Quite Alone," a work of very considerable power, and specially pleasing to the English from the perfection with which foreign character was etched, and apparently finished by another hand, and without the mangled delicacy and careless force of the author, who, during the progress of the serial, had been engaged by The Daily Telegraph of London as a special correspondent in America. He was in this country more than a year, and his letters brilliant as they were, and full of piquancy, were thought to be wanting in that sympathy which we expected all visitors to our shores to feel, but that they were honest is now conceded by all who were then opposed to them. In England they undoubtedly had the effect of greatly raising Mr. Sala's reputation as a lively and most genial correspondent. His letters were republished in book form under the title of "Twice Round the Clock" and "Paris Herself Again," and obtained a large sale.

From that time Mr. Sala was always par excellence the correspondent and specialist of The Daily Telegraph. He was to write in Algeria during the visit of Emperor Napoleon III., and also at the Paris Exhibition in 1867 and at the Vienna Ausstellung in 1874. But, besides his journalistic labors, which are feebly represented by his correspondence, for he wrote voluminously on every topic of importance or temporary interest, he was constantly represented in literature by stories and sketches in the magazines. His most famous works, however, preceded his adoption of journalism as a profession.

George Augustus Henry Sala was the son of an Italian gentleman who married a favorite English singer of West Indian extraction. He was born in London in 1828, was brought up with a view to following art as a profession, but quitted it for literature, and became a constant contributor to Household Words. He was an extensive and regular contributor to The Welcome Guest, the founder and first editor of Temple Bar magazine, for which he wrote the stories of "The Seven Sons of Mammon" and "Captain Dangerous," afterward republished in separate works; wrote for several years in The Illustrated London News, the Hogarth Papers in The Cornhill Magazine, and a story, entitled, "Quite Alone" for All the Year Round, which appeared in a separated form in November, 1864.

He was the special correspondent of The Daily Telegraph in the United States in 1863, and on his return to London, at the close of 1864 published the result of his observations. He wrote, in 1865, a series of graphic letters for The Daily Telegraph from Algeria, and revisited Algeria and Morocco in 1875. In 1870 Mr. Sala was at Metz and in Eastern France as war correspondent for The Daily Telegraph. After witnessing the fall of the Empire in Paris, Sept. 4, he went to Rome to record the entry of the Italian Army into the Eternal City.

In January, 1875, he visited Spain on the occasion of the entry of Alfonso XII. On his return in April he was dispatched to Venice to describe the fêtes consequent on the interview of the Emperor Francis Joseph and King Victor Emmanuel, and he afterward published his impressions under the title of "Two Kings and a Kaiser." In December, 1876, he visited Russia as special correspondent for The Daily Telegraph, and, traveling from St. Petersburg to Moscow, proceeded thence to Warsaw, and subsequently to the extreme length of the empire to observe the mobilization then in progress of the Russian Army, ultimately reaching Odessa and Constantinople by the Black Sea, in time for the opening of the conference on the Eastern question.

His best-known works, in addition to those already mentioned, are "How I Tamed Mrs. Cruiser," published in 1858; "Twice Round the Clock," "Journey Due North," and "A Residence in Russia," in 1859; "The Baddington Peerage," "Looking at Life," and "Make Your Game; a Narrative of the Rhine," in 1860; "Dutch Pictures, with Some Sketches in the Flemish Manner," in 1861; "Accepted Addresses," "Ship Chandler, and Other Tales," and "Two Prima Donnas and the Dumb Poor Porter," in 1862; "Breakfast in Bed," "After Breakfast; or, Pictures Done with a Quill," and "Trip to Barbary by a Roundabout Route," in 1865; "From Waterloo to the Peninsula," in 1868; "Notes and Sketches of the Paris Exhibition," in 1868; "Rome and Venice" and "Wat Tyler, M. P., a Burlesque," in 1869; "Under the Sun: Essays Mainly Written in Hot Countries," in 1872; "Paris Herself Again" and "America Revisited," in 1882; "A Journey Due South," in 1885. A description of a visit to Australia in that year was published in The Daily Telegraph under the title of "The Land of the Golden Fleece."

Mr. Sala started a weekly paper in May, 1892, under the title of Sala's Journal, to which he and Mrs. Sala were constant contributors. The paper has now ceased to appear. Mr. Sala's autobiography was published early in 1895.

Mr. Sala did his first literary work in London under the spur of poverty. When he was a young man he found himself in London without employment and without friends who could be used. Reduced to his last half crown, and having vainly endeavored to borrow enough to get him through his difficulties, he resolved to try his hand at literature. He bought three or four sheets of paper and repaired to a coffee house near Drury Lane Theatre, where he wrote a full and literal account of his adventures during his two days' attempt to borrow a few shillings. He then inclosed his manuscript with a note to Mr. Dickens, requesting him, if he thought the paper worthy of admission to the pages of The Household Words, to forward whatever he felt willing to give for it, without delay, to the writer's address at the above-mentioned coffee house. The anxiety with which he inquired after each post delivery for letters was not of long duration. Mr. Dickens answered very promptly with what seemed to the young author a most liberal remittance, and from that time Mr. Sala was enrolled in the corps of writers for Household Words.

CUBAN INSURGENTS GAIN STRENGTH.

Spain Trying to Prevent Recognition of the Islanders.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 8.—Forty-two of the party of Cubans camped on Cape Sable have returned to this city during the last few days. It is reported that much dissatisfaction existed among them on account of the manner in which the officers of the expedition were appointed. It is said men who were entirely incapable were appointed to prominent positions. Many expressed their desire to go in another expedition, one to be commanded by Calixto Garcia, who seems to be a general favorite with the Cubans in this city. The party originally consisted of 120 men. The remaining members are said to be over on the mainland, and will stay there until they embark for Cuba. The expedition is commanded by Gen. Collazo, with Cuspin and Hernandez as Majors. It is also reported that the revenue cutter Winona fired over their camp several times, but did no damage, and also that shortly after the Winona left the crew from the Morrill landed and discovered a large quantity of rifles, ammunition, and other articles, buried on the beach, all of which they took on board the cutter.

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 8.—Those of the members of the Old Reliable Conductors' Association returning from Havana on the Olivette to-day who were interviewed are convinced that the insurgents are stronger than ever in Cuba. Spain landed 2,000 fresh soldiers from Madrid Saturday, while 1,000 others are en voyage. Spain is compelling the inhabitants of Havana to sign a petition to the United States Congress not to recognize the insurgents. They fear to refuse to sign the petition lest their property be confiscated. There are many Spanish sympathizers with the insurgents in Cuba, but they do not express their views.

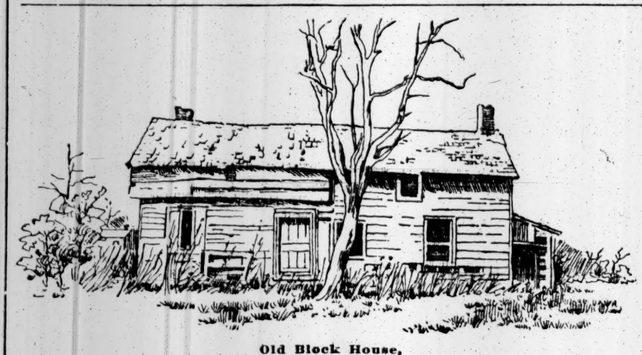
BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—The steamer James Woodall, which was fitted out here a couple of months ago by New-York parties, and, it is alleged, landed 153 filibusters and a great quantity of war material in Cuba, has been repurchased by Baltimoreans. The vessel has been lying at New-Orleans since her Cuban trip. She will be brought here at once, but to what use the new owners intend to put her has not developed.

BLOCKHOUSE NEAR MINEOLA

THE FORT PROBABLY OF EARLY SETTLERS ON LONG ISLAND.

Modern Covered Its Logs with Boards, but the Elements Are Stripping It—Arrowheads Found.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 8.—On the edge of Hempstead Plains, just off the road leading from Mineola to Manhasset, stands a



Old Block House,
Near Mineola, L. I.

tumble-down building that has a history. Though at present in a dilapidated condition and, in a sense, abandoned, this house is said to be the oldest building in Queens County.

While it is impossible to ascertain the date of its erection, the materials used and the manner of construction indicate that it must have been put up immediately after the arrival of the first white settlers on the western end of Long Island.

The house was built to protect the settlers and their families from raids by the Indians. It was made of heavy timbers hewn out of big logs. At the corners the logs were notched half way through, so that there would be no crevices between them. The house was covered over with pine boards some years ago, and fitted up for occupancy. The interior was plastered and two chimneys were built. There is hardly room enough for a man of ordinary height to walk around inside on the first floor without his head bumping against the ceiling. It was, no doubt, intended by the builders that the top story should be very low. One portion of the upper part of the building projects over the lower floor, and in the centre on each side still remain the "portholes" where the men were probably stationed to shoot the Indians as they approached the blockhouse. These portholes are about eight inches square.

In many places the exterior covering of boards has fallen away, disclosing the logs underneath. The windows are broken and the doors swing in the wind. The plaster ceilings have fallen, and the chimneys are toppling over a brick at a time. Had it not been for the substantial construction of the logs house it would long ago, no doubt, have succumbed to the elements. In many spots the logs show evidence of decay. The trees around the historic old building are, like it, gradually dying, and the entire place indicates that it has been abandoned, having outlived its usefulness as a habitation.

It is said that a number of stone arrowheads have been found sticking in the logs and removed by visitors attracted to the place by the stories that are told of the structure's connection with the early history of Long Island.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mlle. Yvette Guilbert of Paris is at the Savoy.

—Senator James McMillan of Michigan is at the Holland.

—Judge William J. Wallace of Syracuse is at the Hoffman.

—Major R. M. Brady of the British Army is at the Brunswick.

—Secretary of State John Palmer of Albany is at the Grand Union.

—Major Charles W. Foster, United States Army, is at the Park Avenue.

—Col. George C. Gorham and S. H. Kauffmann of Washington are at the Gilsey.

—E. S. Allison of Philadelphia and L. M. Hartley and D. H. Sheidon of San Diego are at the Empire.

—Judge E. H. McCable of New-Orleans and J. T. Harahan, Vice President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, are at the St. James.

—Matias Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington, and Congressman Charles A. Chickering of Copenhagen, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Congressman William W. Crapo of Massachusetts, John Marshall Brown of Portland, Me., and H. H. Westinghouse of Pittsburg are at the Windsor.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS

—Riggs—H. W. Perkins, New-York.

—Willard's—Miss Esthel Douglas, Mrs. R. C. Bruce, Mrs. Lillias Hurce, New-York.

—Page's—S. S. Martin, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Henderson, Brooklyn.

—Shoreham—J. E. Laren, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lane, L. Levy, S. E. Strickland, Dr. John M. McDonald, Robert Eardon McDonald, Miss Nelta De Saurnoff, New-York.

—Arlington—Mrs. L. A. Glaser, Miss Glaser, C. N. Bliss, T. C. Platt, W. B. Duncan M. Wilcox, Louis F. Fayn, A. B. Duncan, A. B. Humphrey, John E. Milholland, Dermon Fitzgerald, New-York.

—Raleigh—A. G. Spalding, L. D. Thornton, J. A. Charlton, J. F. Morgan, J. W. Coffin, J. H. Quinlan, A. J. Parker, S. A. Chase, J. M. Johnson, J. Wiley.

Here's a Charming Suggestion.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The biting nor'easters have come almost suddenly, and we are all wrapping up as best we can against the cold. Here is a hint for men, if they would only have the courage to adopt it. Where the cold hits, where it does mischief, is in the throat and chest. These are the parts to cover up and keep warm. What ladies do and have done for the last three or four Winters is to tie a bit of fur around their throats. Of course, being ladies, they have to make the small wrap fantastic and foolish, and so the head and claws of the little sables are added as furniture. That, however, does not so much matter—the women's throats are covered. My suggestion is that men should adopt the like fashion. As to the wisdom of the move there can be no possible doubt. The only thing against it is the cowardice of men. They are so afraid of annexing any part of a woman's wardrobe. In cold weather they go about in fur coats that are costly, clumsy, and heavy, whereas all they really need is to keep their chests and their throats covered, and the collarettes would do that. It is only fair to say that women nowadays have no such reciprocal timidity. Anything desirable in men's costume is annexed with great spirit and worn with great bravura.

THE KAISER IS WORRIED

Cuts Short His Hunting in the Beechwoods of Springe.

HIS MINISTRY GIVES HIM TROUBLE

Report that He Will Put Baron von der Recke von der Horst in the Place Now Held by von Koeller.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—Emperor William to-day received Dr. von Lucanus, Chief of his Majesty's private Cabinet, and Herr Heydebrand, Provincial Prefect of Breslau, and it was surmised, with good reason, that their visit to his Majesty was in connection with the Ministerial crisis. What transpired at the meeting is not known. The Emperor afterward dined with his mother, Empress Frederick, who arrived here yesterday for the holidays. Chancellor von Hohenlohe has not been received by the Emperor since his return to Berlin.

It is reported this evening that the nomination is imminent of Baron von der Recke von der Horst, President of the Province of Dusseldorf, to succeed Herr von Koeller Prussian Minister of the Interior, who is now on an indefinite leave of absence.

The Kaiser returned to Berlin last Wednesday and devoted part of the day to interviews with the various Ministers. He started at noon for Hanover, to participate in the annual grand hunt in the forests of Springe. The two days' shooting in these forests, as a rule, complete the hunting season. The imperial hunting party included eighteen guns, and the hunters were reckoning upon killing at least 350 wild pigs in the beechwoods of Springe, besides enjoying a batteau of red deer in the adjacent forests of Landenau. The programme included a banquet Thursday evening in the royal castle, which was to be followed by a gala performance in the theatre. There was to be a grand parade on Friday of the troops of the Hanover garrison, and a dinner at the castle, enlivened with singing by the Hanover Men's Choral Union, followed by a musicale by the officers of the corps, a quadrille, riding, &c.

The Emperor had arranged for a short spell of relaxation from the cares of state, and all telegrams, dispatches, and other papers were ordered sent to him only if they were urgently important, until the hunt should be over.

Sudden Change of Mind.

Suddenly, on Friday, he countermanded this order, and Dr. von Lucanus, chief of the Emperor's private cabinet, was summoned to Hanover. The doctor arrived in due time, and remained in conference with the Emperor from the time of his arrival until both made their appearance at the dinner in the evening. The Emperor seemed preoccupied. He talked little, and immediately after dinner he retired with Dr. von Lucanus for another conference. Nothing was known by the hunting party, of course, as to the reason for these conferences, but the guests surmised that the Ministerial crisis had become more acute.

The expectations that surprises were awaiting the country became certainties on Saturday, when it was made known that the Emperor had abandoned the hunt and started on his return to Berlin. Before leaving Hanover, the Emperor had conferences with Herr Heydebrand, Provincial Prefect of Breslau; Dr. von Puttkamer, formerly Minister of the Interior, and now Prefect of Pomerania, and Herr von Studt, Prefect of Westphalia, who had been summoned to Hanover by Dr. von Lucanus by the order of the Emperor early Friday morning.

Society Full of Expectations.

Meanwhile, despite the Cabinet troubles arising from differences between Herr von Koeller and the other Ministers, and the impending crisis at Constantinople, fashionable and official circles in Berlin are looking forward to a brilliant Winter season. The ex-Empress Frederick arrived in Berlin Saturday for a stay extending over the carnival festivities, and Princess von Hohenlohe and her daughters resumed their residence at the Chancellerie on Thursday. The presence of these personages in Berlin always implies the coming of numerous members of the Continental aristocracy for the season. M. de Szegyeny-Marich, the Austrian Ambassador, inaugurated a series of dinners on Thursday, at which United States Ambassador Runyon, Prince and Princess Anton Radziwill, Count and Countess Potocki, Count von Lerchenfeli, Dr. de Araujo, the Brazilian Minister, and other distinguished persons were guests.

Making a Home for the Princes.

The inspection of the old Schloss at Ploen, preparatory to Crown Prince William and his brother, Prince Eitel Frederick taking up their residence there while attending the gymnasium at Ploen, has revealed the necessity of thorough sanitation and renovation of the entire interior of the building, and an army of workmen is employed on the premises. The work is being done under the supervision of Court Marshal von Lyncker. The inhabitants of Ploen are having a rich harvest of applications for lodgings as the result of the expected presence of the young Princes, hundreds of rich parents having decided to send their sons to the college there while the Princes are studying there.

Herren Heydebrand and von Studt and Dr. von Puttkamer are in Berlin, and each of them seems to be a candidate for the office of Minister of the Interior.

Comment on Mr. Cleveland's Message.

Among the chorus of press declarations against President Cleveland's references to Germany in his recent message to Congress, and threats of bringing into action Germany's power to make reprisals, The Vorwaerts, the principal Socialist journal, is notably impartial, and its clear-sighted article stands almost alone in warning Germans that the industrial supremacy of the United States must be admitted. "It is based," the article says, "upon the inexhaustible natural wealth of the country, and is enormously developed by enterprise and the technical skill and intelligence of workmen who are less oppressed than the workingmen of impoverished Europe. The prosperity of America is growing yearly, and even its steel and iron products are now excelling those of European countries." The Vorwaerts advises the critics of President Cleveland to place less reliance upon the argument that America needs German wares.

A Census of Germany.

The census of Germany, which was taken last Monday, was the most careful and thorough ever known. The questions asked involved every particular of employment, physical condition, nationality, and religion, and everything of a sort to place the authorities in possession of all the facts of social and individual life. Many of the newspapers complain, however, that the system has become too inquisitorial. The sum of the results will not be known for some time, but the figures show the population of Berlin to be 1,674,112, which is an increase of only 8 per cent. during the last five years, as compared with an increase of 20 per cent. in the previous five years. As the suburbs where the population now overflows are not included in the city the return gives a false impression of the spread of the capital.

Germany's Sugar Industry.

A meeting of the Brandenburg Rural Economic Council was held on Wednesday, at which the Emperor approved the proposal for the maintenance of the sugar premiums, and also a limitation of the production. The Posen delegates, however, protested against the present form of the Sugar bill. Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests, stated that the Government would enter into negotiations for the suppression of sugar premiums. If the Governments of Austria and France would agree to suppress them, Germany would concur. The Freisinnige Zeitung expresses the opinion that only the United States and England would benefit by the operation of the Sugar bill. The Tageblatt says that under a tariff war with America German sugar exporters would be severely punished. The Handel Zeitung expresses hope that the new Minister of the Interior will cause a revision of the Sugar bill and withdraw the cancelation of the licenses of American life insurance companies to do business in Germany.

Six German delegates, including Dr. Arendt, Baron von Mirbach, and Herr von Kardorff, will attend the international bimetallic conference to be held in Paris.

Slow Vienna Debtors.

The committee of the Berlin Boerse has been obliged to communicate with the committee of the Vienna Boerse in regard to the refusal of Austrian operators to pay the differences due from them to Berlin operators. Several firms in Vienna who were pinched by Wednesday's settlement, paid up in Vienna, but dishonored their engagements in Berlin. The Vienna committee, aware of the grave results which would follow such a dishonest course, forced the delinquent operators to compromise on the basis of a reduction of 40 per cent. of the amounts due. The credit of Vienna dealers has, through this incident, suffered very much in the estimation of German operators.

The Fencing Club.

Charles de Kay, United States Consul General here, has secured twelve charter members of the Fencing Club which he is forming in Berlin, including Prof. Miller, Mr. J. B. Jackson, Secretary of the American Embassy; Lieut. Vreeland, the American Naval Attaché; P. Knowles, Capt. Evans, American Military Attaché; Secretary Squires, United States Vice Consul Zimmerman, and Lord Greville.

Herr Dowe, the tailor who invented the bullet-proof coat, is dying at Wiesbaden. He has been married to his companion on his recent tours, Miss Drane, the champion rifle shot.

The Vorwaerts, commenting on the Post's references to Herr von Koeller, says: "We can only hope that von Koeller will remain in the Ministry of the Interior, and would still more rejoice if he should become Chancellor and Prussian Premier, with an entire Ministry of the same mind."

Damage by Gales.

The gales which have prevailed throughout Germany, with their resultant disasters, still continue. At Bremen, Hamburg, and Kiel there have been numerous shipping casualties, steamboat traffic has ceased, and inland traffic is greatly impeded. The rivers Fulda, Saale, Jagst, Kocher, and Kinzig have overflowed their banks, inundating great tracts of land. The loss of life and property has been heavy, but details are difficult to obtain as yet.

At Oldenburg a workshop was blown down yesterday while twenty-five men were at work within. Three were killed and seven were seriously injured. The Hankhausen Inn, at Oldenburg, was struck by lightning and set on fire and destroyed, and three persons were burned to death. The dikes on the Baltic-North Sea canal at Rendsburg, Holstein, have burst and other damage to the canal is reported. The Copenhagen mail has been stopped, vessels not daring to venture out, and an immense loss of property in Jutland is reported.

Miss Mary Howe sang in concert at Leipsic on Wednesday with great success. The King and Queen of Saxony were present.

TITLES FOR HERR MENZEL.

Conferred upon the Artist by the German Emperor.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The celebration in honor of the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Herr Adolph Menzel, the distinguished German painter, was continued to-day.

During the day the aged artist received the Academicians and delegates from the guilds, who presented to him addresses of congratulation. In the evening a performance was given at Kroll's Theatre which was attended by one of the most enthusiastic audiences that has ever filled that place of amusement.

Herr Menzel occupied the royal box, sitting between the Emperor and Empress. His Majesty conferred on the artist the titles of Geheimrath and Excellency. The gold medal awarded to Herr Menzel by the Academy of Arts of Berlin was presented to him.

British Troops in a Storm.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A dispatch received here announces the arrival at Cape Coast Castle of the steamer Angola, from Liverpool, which is conveying the first detachment of troops for the Ashantee expedition. The dispatch adds that a tornado, accompanied by a most violent downfall of rain, prevailed Saturday. The town was flooded, and the officers were forced to seek refuge in the castle, their beds in many cases having been washed away. The rains have done much damage to the roads.

Severe Storms in Italy.

ROME, Dec. 8.—Violent storms are prevailing in Tuscany, Calabria, and Sicily. Several wrecks have been reported, and it is feared that a number of lives have been lost.

Italian Cruiser Starts for the Levant.

ROME, Dec. 8.—The cruiser Piemonte, which was ordered a few days ago to rejoin the Italian Squadron in the Levant, has started from Naples for the East.

Death from Cholera in Cairo.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 8.—An Arab girl died yesterday of cholera in the poorest quarter of this city. Everything is being done to prevent the spread of the disease.

Bridal Couple at Monte Carlo.

MONTE CARLO, Dec. 8.—The Duke of Marlborough and his bride, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt of New-York, have arrived here.

Duty on Wheat May Be Increased.

ROME, Dec. 8.—The Government has under consideration a proposal to increase by 50 centimes the duty on imported wheat.

Accouchement Daily Expected.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The accouchement of the Duchess of York is daily expected.

A London Relic in Peril.

From The Scotsman.

It is gratifying to the archaeological instinct to find that the proposals of the Trinity Brethren to pull down a fine Wren building in the East End has become one of the leading topics of the day for the London press. The London spirit is not always so vigilant or so wisely conservative as in this instance. This time it has proclaimed itself at the eleventh hour, but still when there is a chance of stopping the ruinous work.

The building condemned by the Trinity Brethren has been in use as a hospital for pensioned seamen and their wives since the days of James II. It is a beautiful and most characteristic bit of architecture, yet the Trinity House thinks it may very well make way for a brewery which covets the site. Sir Walter Besant is leading the outcry against this vandalism. It can hardly be doubted it will be loud enough to save the almshouses.

The plea of the Trinity Brethren is childish. If is that the London County Council requires that the drains shall be put in order, and that they have no funds with which to do the work. This was at first understood to mean that the building was in a thoroughly insanitary condition, and that the only practical way of dealing with it was to pull it down. It turns out, however, that the Inspectors' demands go no further than the expenditure of £150. If the impecunious brethren cannot find that sum out of their £300,000 a year, it is to be presented to them by public subscription.

Latest Arrival.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.) Baudoin, Havre Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget.

Waste No Time

In securing your share of the bargains in Cowperthwait's "Reliable" Carpets at 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

POWERS WILL NOT RECEDE

Insist on Having More Guardships at Constantinople.

THE SULTAN BADLY FRIGHTENED

Unnerved by a Man Who Tries to Hand Him a Petition — Said Pasha Still Hiding—Germany Criticised.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A dispatch from Constantinople, dated Dec. 6, says that Friday, during the Selamlik, when the Sultan went to the mosque to perform his devotions, an incident occurred that caused a great commotion. As the Sultan was leaving the mosque a man in Turkish dress, holding a petition in one of his hands, pushed through the cordon of soldiers guarding the route, and threw himself in front of the imperial carriage.

He was immediately arrested and hustled off to prison. The affair created much excitement, owing to the general feeling of anxiety. The Sultan was completely unnerved, and his face was deathly pale. There is no doubt that he thought an attempt was about to be made on his life. The contents of the petition are unknown.

The dispatch adds that all the representatives of the powers have now received instructions from their Governments to insist upon the admission of second guardships to Constantinople. Action on the demand is therefore imminent.

Said Pasha, the ex-Grand Vizier, still remains at the British Embassy, where he sought refuge, believing that his life was in danger. He is obdurate to all the Sultan's appeals to leave the Embassy. The Sultan sent one of the palace sheikhs to the Embassy to persuade Said Pasha to leave, but the sheikh failed as completely as had previous messengers from the palace. After the sheikh had left admission was refused to all other messengers from the Sultan.

His Majesty thereupon requested the diplomats of the other powers to make representations to Said, but they will make no attempt to bring pressure to bear upon him. They will leave him entire liberty of action in the negotiations between himself and the palace.

The resolution adopted by the diplomats at their meeting Thursday, which was later handed to Said Pasha by Baron von Calice, the Austrian Ambassador, was to this effect. It also referred to the powers supporting Said Pasha if he should accept the Grand Vizierate, which the Sultan has asked him to do.

The Central News says that the Council of the Anglo-Armenian Association has adopted a resolution to the effect that the council considers that the reference to Germany's attitude toward Turkey, made by Emperor William in his speech opening the session of the Reichstag, directly encourages the Sultan to continue the work of destruction in Anatolia, and calling upon the Ministers of Europe to disassociate themselves from the Emperor's views.

In his speech, Emperor William said that the closest attention was being given to the deplorable events which were taking place in Turkey. Germany, he added, viewed the situation in the light of the existing treaties and well-tested principles of Germany's policy, to which she intended to remain true. Germany was ready at all times to co-operate with the powers called upon by their interests for the preservation of peace. The unanimity of the resolution of the powers to observe existing treaties and support the Sultan in restoring orderly conditions gave reason for hope that their united efforts would not fail of success.

The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople, dated yesterday, saying it is believed that the messengers sent by the Sultan to Said Pasha expressed great regard for him, and assured him that he was mistaken in regard to his Majesty's intentions. The dispatch adds that it is probable that Said Pasha will voluntarily leave the Embassy.

Lord Salisbury has sent a message to Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, expressing his approval of his conduct in harboring Said Pasha. In the meantime the gates of the Embassy are closed, and a force from the Imogene patrols the grounds.

Prime Minister Salisbury has written a letter to the President of the Armenian Relief Fund informing him that the British Consul at Mousb telegraphed to Sir Philip Currie Dec. 4 that many Armenians in the Bitlis district were without food and in danger of starvation.

Mr. Gladstone has written to the Anglo-Armenian Association commending the proposal to hold a meeting in London Tuesday. He says in the case of the Armenians he has been rendered even graver by the astonishing language ascribed to the German Emperor, an ascription in which Mr. Gladstone says he trusts there is not a word of truth. Mr. Gladstone does not indicate what utterance of the Emperor he refers to.

The Berlin correspondent of The Standard telegraphs that he hears that the diplomats in Constantinople are negotiating to be at liberty when the second guardships shall, with the Sultan's permission, steam up to the Turkish capital.

The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, informed the representatives of the other powers Friday that he was prepared to follow up the guardships questions. The message that the Ambassador delivered to the Sultan Sunday was in connection with this matter. The representatives are awaiting the result of M. Nelidoff's audience with his Majesty.

The dispatch adds that an irade appointing a Kurd as Grand Vizier may be issued at any moment. The determination of ex-Grand Vizier Said Pasha to leave the country remains unshaken.

A dispatch to The Times from Rome says that advices received in that city from Constantinople state that the representatives of the powers have agreed to propose a definite date when the Sultan must reply to the demands that extra guardships be permitted to enter the Bosporus.

CRITICISES THE SULTAN.

Mourad Bey Says Turkey Needs an Honest Government.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Mourad Bey, Imperial Ottoman Commissioner of the Public Debt, who lately fled from Constantinople fearing arrest, has arrived in this city.

The Figaro publishes an interview with him, in which he says that the Sultan's advisers are responsible for the present detestable policy in Turkey. The crisis would be ended if the Sultan would install an honest Government, comprising Said Pasha, Mukhtar Pasha and Kiamil Pasha, to establish a constitutional régime and to institute an assembly to be appointed by constituted bodies, whose duty it should be to resist palace encroachments.

He adds that the Sultan's fear of deposition causes him to adopt a retrograde policy. His Majesty is greatly overworked.

SURROUNDED BY POLICE SPIES.

British Embassy at Constantinople Carefully Watched.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 8.—The British Embassy is surrounded by police spies.

A trustworthy writer declares that 1,200 Armenians and ten Turks have been slain in Sivas.

M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, had a private audience with the Sultan today. It is reported that he conveyed to his Majesty a message from the Czar.

Porte's Side of the Story.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under to-day's date: "The Vali of Sivas telegraphs an account of the disorders provoked by the Armenians at Zile. The latter prepared near the spots behind which they barricaded themselves a few openings, destined to facilitate their escape. This fact proves once more that these troubles were long before premeditated by the revolutionists. With the exception of Zeitoun, order reigns everywhere in the empire.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Fire this morning in the woolen house of H. Wolf & Co., Market and Madison Streets, caused a loss of between $200,000 and $300,000 on the stock and about $80,000 on the building, which was owned by the Conrad Seipp estate.

MANNING, S. C., Dec. 8.—Fire to-day destroyed the stores of E. C. Horton and W. E. Jenkinson. Loss, $90,000.

CALL OF 2,000 FOR ARMENIA

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONALISTS IN BROOKLYN MAKE A MEMORIAL.

President and Congress Asked to Do All They Can to Bring European Powers to Act Promptly.

Two thousand men, women, and children attended the services in the Central Congregational Church, in Hancock Street, near Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, when the pastor, the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, preached on "The Value of Citizenship." A memorial to the President and Congress was adopted by a rising vote upon the Armenian atrocities.

The Rev. Mr. Behrends spoke in glowing terms of American citizenship, and concluded by saying he hoped the time would come when American citizenship would be honored in every land and the Stars and Stripes loved in all parts of the world.

He then slowly and clearly read the memorial to the President and Congress and was frequently interrupted by applause. The memorial is as follows:

Assembled in the house of God, and for His worship, the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., representing nearly 1,000 families and with over 2,000 names upon its membership roll; deeply moved by the unchecked atrocities which are desolating Armenia and endangering the persons and the property of American citizens engaged in Christian work under the most sacred and solemn treaties; prevented from abandoning their posts by high consideration of duty and by the demands of humanity, and gratefully accepting the explicit declaration of the President of the United States in his message to Congress, that the Administration has used all the means in its power to protect the lives of our brethren and sisters in Turkey and will continue so to do, begs leave to assure the President and Congress of our most earnest support in the use of all the resources at their command to protect our fellow-citizens from harm, to secure them in the unmolested prosecution of their work, and to bring to a speedy end the terrible barbarisms which have sent a thrill of horror throughout Christendom.

We ask for no officious interference in European politics. We appreciate the gravity of the situation, and the self-restraint to which our relations bind us. We do ask that the flag of this Republic shall be respected by the Sultan, and that under it every American citizen shall be safe in his lawful work. We ask, also, that the National Government, by the use of all legitimate means, continue to protest in the name of humanity against the criminal indifference and inaction of the Ottoman Court, and encourage by its express moral sympathy such action by the European powers as will speedily and permanently terminate what is aptly described in the message of the President as "fanatical brutality."

We are lovers of peace, but we love humanity more. The anguish of the innocent and helpless pierces our own hearts and we cannot pass over in silence the nameless atrocities which threaten an ancient and brave race with extinction. We pray most fervently that the sword may not be unsheathed in a Continental war, but we cannot be silent when pillage and carnage are defiant, and the "land of the free," which is also the "home of the brave," wanting neither in physical nor moral courage, must proclaim the gospel of humanity in the ears of all the world.

And in submitting this, our plea, we do not presume to dictate a policy nor to act as advisers, nor in any way to embarrass Governmental action, but to support it in a firm and dignified attitude, adding our assurances of loyalty and confidence in the constituted authorities of the Nation.

A. J. F. BEHRENDS, Pastor.

D. C. Tiebout, Clerk.

On motion of Dr. George W. Brush, Senator-elect of the State of New-York and a deacon of the church; the minute was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

D. C. TIEBOUT, Clerk.

To His Excellency, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States.

At the service in the evening the Armenian troubles were again referred to, and upon motion of A. S. Haight the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the widespread disasters produced by pillage and slaughter among people in Armenia, thousands of whom have been driven from their homes and who are without the barest necessities of life with the rigors of Winter approaching them, that we heartily second the movements already on foot to send them immediate relief, and that we memorialize the Government of the United States to provide transports and designate the port or ports at which such transports may be loaded with such food and clothing suitable to the needs of the Armenians, as may be provided by the voluntary gifts of the people, and that such transports be sent to the sufferers in the name of the Christian people of America with all possible dispatch, the same to be accompanied by agents of the Red Cross Society, or any other competent persons, in order to secure the prompt transmission of such gifts and their proper distribution upon arrival. And we call upon the people of the United States promptly to avail themselves of such Governmental action as is here suggested as soon as it is granted, that the present painful emergency may be speedily met.

The memorial and the resolutions were forwarded last night to Congressman Francis H. Wilson, who represents the district in which the Central Congregational Church is situated.

COST OF CHURCHGOING

The Rev. Frank Goodchild Says It Is Very Little.

The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, Forty-second Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, preached last night on "What Does It Costs to Go to Church?" The preacher took for his subject the text, "The rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the Maker of them all"—Proverbs, xxii., 2.

"There are 1,000,000 men," he said, "out of work in this country to-day; some of them chronic idlers, it is true, but many of them honestly seeking work without sucess. The wealthy can buy church privileges anywhere; the extremely poor can go to a mission. But there is a great class in between the two who are not able to buy in a church, but who are too proud to go among the beggared.

"I suppose there are churches in this city where money is made the test of a man's right to enter. This is not such a church, and it does not matter whether you are clothed in broadcloth or homespun, silk or calico. A man's position in heaven is not determined by the dollars he can pay. No more should it be in God's house on earth."

The preacher then went on to say that he had often received letters denouncing churches for taking up collections.

"No man," said he, "is too poor to go to church. The price of a glass of whisky would pay a man's way in church. The price of a cigar would pay his church dues. One day's wages of a bricklayer would keep a man in good standing in a church for a year.

"It costs less to go to church than it does to run a growler. It costs less than the average man spends in going to Coney Island."

Speed of French Express Trains.

From The London Daily News.

A French railway engineer, M. R. Varennes, has read an ably-compiled and interesting paper before the Society of Civil Engineers in Paris, on

ETHICAL SOCIETY TRIBUTE

Impressive Memorial Services at the Carnegie Music Hall.

HONOR TO OCTAVIUS B. FROTHINGHAM

Address by Messrs. Stedman and Putnam, Justice Barrett, and Felix Adler—His Career as a Preacher.

Memorial services in honor of the late Octavius B. Frothingham were held yesterday in Carnegie Music Hall under the auspices of the Society for Ethical Culture, of which he was a member.

Invitations sent to the friends and patrons of the society resulted in more than two thousand persons being present. The programme consisted in singing by the members of the society and addresses by Edmund C. Stedman, George Haven Putnam, Justice George C. Barrett, and Prof. Felix Adler.

In the opening address Mr. Stedman said:

"When the death of Mr. Frothingham was announced I am sure that the emotions experienced by the individuals of this great audience were somewhat of a peculiar nature. The thought that the ringing, vigorous voice of this great man, which seemed to have a never-dying resonance, should never again be heard could, I am certain, scarcely be realized, yet he did not leave us before his work was done.

"His life was complete. Long before his death he had, by aid of his will of iron and his sense of confidence in his righteous purpose, attained the end toward which all his energies were directed. For many years in New-York liberal freedom of speech from the pulpit was unknown. The courage necessary to express one's self fearlessly from the pulpit was lacking in every preacher, but when Mr. Frothingham appeared upon the local scene of spiritual teaching he taught us a doctrine which all of us now feel to be proper—that there is no lasting love without liberty.

"During the twenty years of his toil among us he made this his unwavering principle. We saw seated side by side constantly among his auditors the Hebrew and the Gentile. It was wonderful to see his strong, sinewy frame towering from the pulpit with the scholar's awkward grace, and to hear his voice, at first muffled, growing to clear, sonorous tones, with every sentence containing an epigram. It was like the rendition of one of Emerson's essays with the exception that he reached an eloquence Emerson never knew.

"Mr. Frothingham came here because his field was the world and he seemed to have found it in New-York. Against every impediment he forged his way to the front, and, without relinquishing his original intent, gathered about him a band of ardent adherents.

"He was eminently a Puritan. He was a Jonathan Edwards, and I am sure if Jonathan Edwards had lived in his time he would have strikingly resembled Octavius Frothingham. When he died he knew better than we did that his work was done. He said that his was not as a voice crying in the wilderness. He knew that others would take up his work."

"It is sixteen years since," said Mr. Putnam, "Mr. Frothingham was last seen in active work in this community, hence the younger members of it may not distinctly remember the great force of his character nor the principles which he advocated during his remarkable life. They have been heard to ask: 'What was it that rendered this man so eminent and so beloved and venerated?' The plain answer is, that it was his great personal qualities and his rare intellectual and moral force.

"In 1847, when he began work as a preacher, the possibility of freedom of thought expressed from the pulpit was faint. He knew no fear, and whatever censure his initial endeavors incurred they were nothing to the victories they brought him later on. Unlike most reformers, he was not fanatical nor tyrannical. He fully appreciated the merits of the different creeds and with a considerate, philanthropic motive pointed out the source of their defects. He argued from the basis of a historical knowledge of all faiths. He possessed the power of analyzing without the bitterness of antagonism.

"He identified himself at once with the anti-slavery movement, and worked faithfully with the National Freedmen's Association of this city. Such work was fully in line with his natural qualities. He associated with his intellectual and moral teachings the philosophy of evolution. He advocated that the radical man went to the root of things as opposed to disquisitions that were superficial. He stood up for the dignity of intellect. He was consideration itself.

"He spoke of the untenable qualities of the Roman Catholic Church, but did it in such a way that the best of Catholics could not take offense. He many times expressed his belief in the sincerity of some of those who opposed Christ, and even contended that their arguments were beneficial to Christianity, in that they prompted desirable refutations. His watchword was, the full appreciation of all that had gone before.

"The influence of his thought has affected many orthodox pulpits. In speaking, he was thoroughly free from thought of himself, and only observed the effects of his words on the minds of his listeners. In this way he arose to the highest scale of eloquence."

Justice Barrett said:

"Others have spoken of Mr. Frothingham's life and character. I will speak of him as a parishioner. I first heard him in the old Fortieth Street Church. You may imagine what a revelation he was to me, accustomed as I was to the staid formality of the pulpit orators of those times. His freshness of thought, his discernment in analysis, and his cogent philosophy, connected with his fearlessness of speech, thrilled me at once.

"He was powerfully judicial. He understood his own arguments and overstated those of his opponents, and then, with eloquence almost unprecedented, drew his conclusions with a force that was astonishing and magnetic. He was thought by some to be cold, but I can bear witness to the warmth of his heart. He loved humanity in the concrete as well as in the abstract. He was a leader in all good and noble actions. He was the incarnation of human endeavor.

"When he expressed his determination to cease his work of reform I asked him why he had adopted such a course, and he answered that he was the final attenuation of the old school, and that Prof. Adler was to commence the new. He knew the school would exist when the builder had passed away. I place my wreath on his tomb. It is the wreath of immortelles."

In the concluding address, Prof. Adler said:

"I do not intend to make a character study of the life of Mr. Frothingham. To those to whom he is a mere name I wish to say what he has been—what he has done. His life was divided into three periods, viz., Unitarianism, transcendentalism, and scientific.

"During the early decades of the present century there was a halcyon of happiness, owing to the republican liberty shortly attained. It was then that religious sentiment and belief was a crossroad to almost every one. The leading factors were liberalism and conservatism.

"At that time Mr. Frothingham had been shortly graduated from the Divinity School at Salem. He met the crossroads, but at once decided on conservatism. In nature he was a conservative. He possessed a radical intellect; he was a poet in imagination and a Puritan in conscience. In his transcendental life he was influenced by Theodore Parker. He believed in Parker as a man.

"Mr. Frothingham was said by many to be an intellectual giant, and, indeed, he was, but I think that his intellect was subordinate to his moral sense. In respect to his scientific life it can be said that he was manfully in sympathy with the new age and new ideas. He believed in man, and sought to unite the spiritual and natural life. He said: 'It is the social spirit and not the theological spirit upon which spiritual force depends for its strength. We can only be saved by leaning on one another.'

"He adopted the law of evolution, but did not hold that the higher could evolve as a product of the lower. If we would understand him we must comprehend his spirit. He was an inveterate doubter who never doubted. In youth he received an idea about duty, and retained it through life. He was always sure of the underlying strata, although a pilgrim seeking the truth, but his doubting caused him no pain. He was like a careful architect, testing every stone before putting it in his building. He climbed many a crag and jutting stone, until he at last arrived at the dizzy height where shone upon him the light of God, and from where he could see the glories of the completed great city below him."

At the conclusion of the exercises Prof. Adler announced that on next Sunday his friend Mr. Salters would lecture on "Huxley, or, the Creed of Scientists."

SOBER SUNDAY IN SING SING

Because of Y. M. C. A. Services the Trustees Decided that Saloon Side Doors Must Be Closed.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Special services were held in nearly all the village churches to-day in the interest of young men, and particularly for the Young Men's Christian Association, which had been allowed to run to a low ebb through lack of interest in it by the people. The speakers were all men interested in the association's work, to whom the various pastors surrendered their pulpits for the day.

State Secretary George A. Hall addressed a large congregation at the morning service in the Baptist Church, and in the evening State Secretary John F. Moore conducted the service, detailing the benefits a community derived from supporting an active Young Men's Christian Association. The Presbyterian Church's pulpit was filled in the morning by State Secretary Fred S. Goodman, who had a large and interested congregation. In the evening the pastor, the Rev. J. A. McWilliams, preached a powerful sermon on the subject of the closing of the liquor saloons on Sunday.

Dr. Lucien P. Warner, Chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, preached in the Highland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in the morning, and the evening service was led by General Secretary George A. Warburton of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association of New-York. State Secretary George A. Hall spoke in the afternoon in Trinity Episcopal Church. Two interesting meetings were held in the afternoon—one for men in the Presbyterian Church, led by Fred S. Goodman, and the other for women in the Baptist Church, led by John F. Moore.

A strong effort was made to make this a "dry Sunday" in this village. Chief of Police Carrigan had notified all the liquor sellers that they must lock up their side doors to-day, in compliance with the orders of the Village Trustees. This order was respected. No one was seen under the influence of liquor, which was of itself something of a novelty. The Chief of Police and his assistants made the rounds of the saloons several times, but could find no infraction of his orders.

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON CHARITY

Tells the St. Vincent de Paul Society of the Three Methods of Relief.

Never before in its history has the St. Vincent de Paul Society had the pleasure of welcoming so many honored prelates as were present last night in the cathedral parish school, in East Fiftieth Street, where the society held its regular quarterly meeting. On the platform were Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop-elect Farley, the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral, and the Rev. Father Murphy of St. Francis Xavier's Church.

Edward Fitzpatrick, President of the society, presided. The meeting was begun with prayer by Cardinal Gibbons, and reading of the Bible by President Fitzpatrick. Secretary Thomas M. Mulry then read a list of forty members who had been admitted to the society during the last quarter.

President Fitzpatrick welcomed the new members and instructed them in their visits to the poor to look after the education of the children of the families they visited, and also to the spiritual welfare of both parents and children whom they were called upon to give relief. The Secretary read a comparative statement, which showed that for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1895, the society had given relief to 704 families, had visited 5,938 families, and procured situations for 55 persons. The statement also set forth that the total receipts for the quarter were $4,788, and the total expenditures $5,215. The balance in the treasury was stated to be $3,648. There are 44 conferences in working order in New-York City, representing a membership of 1,108 men.

After the reading of these reports the President introduced Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, who was received with applause. The Cardinal said that occasions of this kind, where honest, sober, religious men were engaged in charitable work, cheered the hearts of the clergy to a degree which he felt incapable of expressing. He said there were three kinds of poor, "God's poor, the devil's poor, and poor devils." God so compelled us to undeserving persons who squandered it, the third method, he said, was that adopted by the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the best feature of which was to investigate every case, called to their attention before administering their charity.

The Cardinal further said that the work done by the society was always done in a quiet way; that the society's members never let the right hand know what the left was doing, that they were not applauded by the press, but that they will receive their reward hereafter. He told the members that each of them was his brother's keeper, that non of them ever approached nearer to God than when bringing sunshine into the hearts and homes of the poor sorrowful. He concluded with his blessing to the society.

Bishop-elect Farley, the Rev. Father Murphy, and the Rev. Father Lavelle made brief addresses.

LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE

Three Courses to be Given Under the Auspices of Columbia College.

There will be a course of lectures delivered at the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and at Cooper Union under the auspices of Columbia College throughout the Winter months. These courses are given every year, and have always been very well attended and favorably received.

At the American Museum of Natural History on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, Robert Woodward, C. E., Ph. D., lectured on "The Atmosphere and the Oceans." He will speak Dec. 14 on "The Properties of the Earth's Mass," and on Dec. 21 on "The Internal Heat of the Earth." During January Ferdinand G. Wiechmann, Ph. D., will give his "Talks on Chemistry," divided thus: Jan. 4, "In Nature's Laboratory"; Jan. 11, "Sugar"; Jan. 18, "Household Chemistry"; Jan. 25, "Household Chemistry." Franz Boas, Ph. D., will speak on "Anthropology" in February. He treats the subject under these heads: Feb. 1, "The Races of Man"; Feb. 8, "Languages"; Feb. 15, "Primitive Art"; Feb. 22, "Primitive Mythology"; Feb. 29, "Primitive Society." The Saturday evenings in March will be taken up by Cornelius Van Brunt, who will speak on "The Flora of New-York and Its Vicinity." His subjects will be: March 7, "Spring Flowers"; March 14, "Summer Flowers"; March 21, "Autumn Flowers"; March 28, "Cultivated Flowers." The lectures will all be illustrated. Tickets of admission are required at the Museum of Natural History. They can be procured without charge by application to the secretary of the President, Columbia College.

Russell Sturgis has begun a course of two lectures at the Metropolitan Museum of Art on "J. M. W. Turner, R. A." His subject last Saturday was "The Man and His Ways of Work." On Dec. 14 he will talk on "His Art and Its Character." Frederick Keppel will lecture Dec. 21 on "The Personal Sketches of Some Famous Etchers," and Dec. 28 on "Sir Seymour Haden, Painter-Etcher." These lectures will also be illustrated with stereopticon views, and no tickets of admission will be required. They will begin in the morning at 11 o'clock.

The first course of lectures at the Cooper Union will be on "China and the Chinese," by the Rev. F. Hubert James. The opening address was delivered last Tuesday evening, and treated of China's geography and history. The other addresses will be: Dec. 10, "Literature"; Dec. 17, "The War in the Far East"; Jan. 7, "China and America." Each lecture will be profusely illustrated. No cards of admission will be required. The doors will be open from 7:15 P. M. until 8 P. M., after which no person will be admitted.

Charged with Highway Robbery.

Philip Delhaye of 194 West Fourth Street appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday as complainant against James Allen, whom he accused of robbing him in West Twenty-fifth Street Thursday night.

Allen denied his guilt, and produced evidence to show that Delhaye was drunk at the time, and accused a number of other men of the robbery; but, as Delhaye persisted in his statements, Allen was held by Magistrate Simms in $1,500 bail for trial.

WORK FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

WHAT IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED BY THE INTERCOLLEGIATE CLUB.

Combination of Best Features of Fraternity House, Club, and Christian Association.

Those interested in religious work among college men are greatly encouraged by the success of the reception given Saturday evening by the members and patronesses of the Intercollegiate or Students' Club, as it is popularly known. The clubhouse, at 120 Lexington Avenue, was thronged from 8 until 11 o'clock. Some were turned away for lack of space.

Music was furnished by the University College Glee Club, Mr. Bushnell, Mr. Charles Meehan, Miss Carter, Miss Gilmore, Miss Wilcox, and Mme. Maigille.

The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., was the first speaker. He spoke of German student life.

"The German university man gets nothing of culture," he said. "He gets all there is of intellectual training and yet he is not much in advance of the American in that line. A gathering of such character and proportions as this one would be impossible among German students. We want our universities to advance, but we don't want them to become merely intellectual. They must give that broad culture that will fit a man for any position in life. America leads the world in such work as is done by this association."

William E. Dodge, the next speaker, said he was a great lover of young men. He could talk for hours and still have something to say to and for them. He had an old friend dine with him, and as he was about to excuse himself to come here he thought the students and friends would like to hear his guest. So he would not give his "carefully prepared" speech, but would introduce that friend, Paul du Chaillu.

Mr. du Chaillu wanted to be ranked as a student, even if he did not part his hair in the middle. His advice to the students he would give in one sentence—"Doubt everything." He urged them to think for themselves. "That is what we have brains for," he said. He told the result of his doubting the traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., urged the idea that the true student was always young. He should train the heart and not the head alone. Only by a godly life was real success secured. He assured the students who were strangers in the city that the Christian people of New-York felt the deepest interest in them and were anxious to do what they could to make their stay in New-York pleasant.

The President of the club, R. McE. Schauffler of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in a graceful speech welcomed the friends and introduced the speakers.

The Secretary, E. Lawrence Hunt, has great faith in the success of the club. In speaking of its work, aims, possibilities, and needs, he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"Its purpose, in a single sentence, is to build up the kingdom of God in the many colleges and professional schools in New-York City, a work by students for students. It began work a few years ago in a very quiet way, and has steadily increased its influence. Last year it made signal progress. Branch organizations were effected in eight colleges in the city. This has carried the campaign right into each college, and intensified the interest. The clubhouse remains the centre of power. It was opened last year. It has dormitory accommodations for seventeen students. Its parlors, reading room, and library are open to all students. These are used by increasing numbers.

"The social meetings Saturday evenings and the devotional meetings at 5 o'clock Sundays, and the Sunday teas bring students and professors into most helpful and delightful relations.

"It is, in fact, a happy combination of a fraternity house, a club, and a college Christian association. Hitherto it has been regarded rather as an experiment. The popularity of the club among the students increases every year, and the enthusiasm with which many of the members seek to promote its objects demonstrates that the faith of its promoters was not unfounded. The success of the enterprise is not to be wondered at so much when the character of its supporters is discovered. For if men like Cornelius Vanderbilt, William E. Dodge, Chancellor MacCracken of the University of New-York, President Low of Columbia, Elihu Root, D. Willis James, and physicians like L. Bolton Bangs, Henry C. Coe, George F. Shrady, A. A. Smith, and William H. Thomson, and ladies like those whose names appear in the list of patronesses who received Saturday evening, are behind an enterprise success is not hard to explain.

"It has been demonstrated this evening that the time is ripe for a great forward movement. The grain that has succeeded beyond question on the experimental ground must now be sown on the farm. The field, too, is ready for the sowing. The need of the hour is at least a large clubhouse for each of two of our colleges—the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the University Medical College. Friends of students build such houses as the superb Vanderbilt Dormitory, at Yale, and the promised ten-thousand-dollar dormitory at University Heights. These are dormitories and nothing more. Yet the money is wisely invested. But here is the chance for a wiser investment—a dormitory plus a tested and approved power for godliness. A power for God in the metropolis of the New World; in this centre of intellectual and professional culture; a power among the men who will carry into the homes of every State of the Union either the leprosy of evil or the leaven of life, which they acquire during a few critical years in this city.

"What wise steward will invest $100,000? or $1,000,000, not to found a new small college, but to equip a tried agency, which will take advantage of these already well-equipped colleges, and make them powers for righteousness—an agency which will guard their students from the fierce temptations of the city, and send them forth as trained leaders for God?"

SOLD COUNTERFEIT TRANSFER TICKETS

Conductor and Gripman on the Third Avenue Road Arrested.

Two men have been arrested for selling counterfeit transfer tickets of the Third Avenue cable road. They are Robert Maguire, a gripman on the road, and Edward McManus, a conductor.

An officer of the company called on Acting Captain O'Brien on Friday and told him that the transfer tickets used at Grand Street and the Bowery were being counterfeited. Maguire was arrested the same night. He had 800 of the transfer tickets and a punch with him.

Maguire says he got the tickets from W. R. Klein, transfer agent at the point mentioned. He also confessed to having sold 450 tickets and a punch to McManus, a conductor on the Grand Street line. McManus paid 2 cents apiece for the tickets as a sort of guarantee. He and Klein and Maguire divided up. McManus was arrested Saturday. The prisoners were remanded until to-day in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

BURGER JURYMEN CANNOT AGREE

Judge Lippincott Declines to Release Them After a Night and a Day.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 8.—The jury in the case of Frank Burger, charged with the murder of John F. Engelbrecht at Secaucus, May 6, was still out at a late hour to-night, with no apparent chance of agreement.

When the jurors were locked up last night they stood seven to five for conviction. Since then two jurymen have changed their minds. The ballot now stands seven to five for acquittal.

The jurors sent a message to Judge Lippincott asking to be discharged, but he sent word that he would come to the Court House to receive a verdict of conviction or acquittal, but if they had not agreed they would have to remain out until to-morrow morning.

Charged with Stealing Bicycles.

Aaron Galef, nineteen years old, the manager of the Metropolitan Manufacturing Company, who was arrested on suspicion of having stolen a number of bicycles, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Frederick E. Wright, one of the complainants, told Magistrate Simms that the prisoner had come to his store on Oct. 28 and had rented two bicycles for a couple of hours. He had deposited $2 as a guarantee, but had never returned. Two other complainants told similar stories, and Magistrate Simms held the prisoner on each of the three charges for further examination to-day.

WILL ANSWER IN PERSON

Dunraven Was Requested by New-York Yacht Club to Come Over.

THOROUGH INVESTIGATION DESIRED

Correspondence Regarding Charges Against the Defender—E. J. Phelps and Capt. Meehan Added to Committee.

George L. Rives of 14 West Thirty-eighth Street issued a statement yesterday giving in full the correspondence between the New-York Yacht Club and the Earl of Dunraven and Royal Yacht Squadron in regard to the investigation of the charges made by Lord Dunraven as to the alleged surreptitious loading of the Defender, so as to increase her load-water line.

Mr. Rives is one of a committee of three appointed by the New-York Yacht Club on Monday evening, Nov. 18, last, to investigate the truth or falsity of Lord Dunraven's allegations. The other two members of the committee are J. Pierpont Morgan and William C. Whitney.

The statement commences with a copy of H. Maitland Kersey's letter of Oct. 18 to the New-York Yacht Club, in which that gentleman stated that he had received a cablegram from the Earl of Dunraven, offering to come to New-York and place himself at the disposal of the investigating committee.

The committee replied to this Nov. 23 as follows:

Your letter of the 18th inst., addressed to Commodore Brown, was laid by him before the meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, held the same evening. At the same meeting the undersigned were appointed a committee to represent the club in the matter of the charges purporting to have been made by the Earl of Dunraven.

We have to request that, in accordance with the offer contained in your letter, you will communicate with Lord Dunraven and inform him that it is the desire of the New-York Yacht Club, and our intention, to begin immediately an investigation of the facts connected with the race of Sept. 7, and the charges made against the representatives of the yacht club.

We will be prepared to enter upon this investigation immediately upon the arrival of Lord Dunraven, of the probable date of which we would be glad to be advised. Faithfully yours,

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.
W. C. WHITNEY,
G. L. RIVES.

The copy of a letter sent to Richard Grant, Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron, at Cowes, follows, in which the committee, after setting forth the resolution of the New-York Yacht Club appointing a committee and providing for the investigation, says:

"It appears that Lord Dunraven's statement, published in The Field, is 'mainly extracted' from a letter which he sent to the Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron on Sept. 24 last. We therefore beg to inquire whether the charges last mentioned have been laid before the Royal Yacht Squadron, and whether any and what action has been taken by the Yacht Squadron upon the subject.

"In view of the grave imputation of the representative of the Royal Yacht Squadron in an international race between the two great yacht clubs, the New-York Yacht Club feels that the most searching and complete investigation of the facts and of the charges against the representatives of the New-York Yacht Club should be promptly begun. It is our purpose to conduct such investigation so as to satisfy every fair-minded man on either side of the Atlantic, and to that end we have already communicated with the Earl of Dunraven and requested his presence in accordance with the offer made by him. The result of the investigation, with all testimony taken, will be transmitted to you."

In answer to this, the committee, according to the statement, received the following Dec. 5:

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Committee thanks you for your cable. Squadron has taken and can take no action, it being purely a personal matter. Lord Dunraven does not request the Squadron to interfere. Am writing. GRANT.

Continuing, the statement says that on the following day the committee received through Mr. Kersey two cables from Lord Dunraven, the first reading:

"Kindly inform committee that I will sail at the earliest possible moment, 7th or 11th, probably former. Regret delay, but must have statements of skippers, &c., now scattered."

The second message read:

"Shall come by Germanic 11th certain. Kindly inform committee."

In conclusion, the committee states that, by virtue of the resolution under which it was appointed, it has the power to increase its number, and has therefore, upon receiving Lord Dunraven's replies, added two new members—E. J. Phelps, late United States Minister to England, and the well-known naval authority and officer, Capt. A. T. Mahan. Both gentlemen have promised to serve. Neither is a member of the New-York Yacht Club.

BLACK PEARL'S STORMY VOYAGE.

The Handsome Steam Yacht Will Probably Go to Chicago.

The steam yacht Black Pearl, from Southampton Nov. 7 and St. Michael's Nov. 22, in ballast to George R. Sheldon, arrived in port yesterday. She encountered heavy southwest and northwest gales throughout, with high seas, which swept the decks continuously. On Nov. 10, off Cape Finisterre, during a violent gale, terrific seas swept the decks of everything movable and carried away the jibboom. Dec. 6 the seas swept off the fore scuttle, flooding the quarters forward, and broke the gig from its fastenings, carrying it away. One of the crew was dashed to the deck and was injured severely.

The Black Pearl was purchased from the Earl of Pembroke by Mr. George R. Sheldon. She was built by S. B. Culzean in 1885, registers 345 tons, and her dimensions are 144 feet length, 23 feet beam, and 13 feet depth of hold. She has compound engines, with two cylinders. Her speed is 10 knots.

It is understood that the Black Pearl will be taken to Chicago.

TROTTING COURT OF APPEALS.

The Decisions Last Week Encouraging to Turfmen.

This is the month when the official machinery of the trotting turf is run to its full capacity in settling the business of the year. Some notion of the extent of harness racing is obtained from the hundreds of cases that were on the dockets of the two appeal courts that met last week in this city and in Chicago. The disputes and troubles that arise during the season between the horsemen themselves along with claims made by the track managers against delinquents who have not paid their bills or those who have violated the penal code of trotting are all aired as soon as the fliers go into Winter quarters.

Both the National and American Trotting Associations have greatly improved in the manner of looking after the driving parks and turfmen under their jurisditcion, so that their respective Boards of Appeal are now conducted in a much more satisfactory fashion.

During what may be called the "Vail régime," which began in 1874 and lasted till 1887, the horsemen had all the worst of it. The National Association was then the only general organization of trotting tracks, and Thomas J. Vail, who came into power as Secretary, established a system that showed little or no mercy to the owners and trainers. He prepared rules and had them adopted by the biennial congress that practically declared every man on the turf a criminal till he proved his innocence. If a charge of fraud was brought against a driver, the onus of proof was put upon him. This was especially true of claims for entrance fees, the situation being that when a minor association demanded payment of arrears, horses and men were suspended by the wholesale.

Even the settlement of the account did not always relieve, as more than one victim has alleged that, after squaring his account at one meeting, he would find the same thing at the next town. Finally the situation became so serious that an expert accountant was called in and the books were found to be in such a muddled condition that the resignation of the troublesome official was the only thing that averted a general revolt. Meantime a number of disaffected track owners seceded from the National and joined the American Association. The strength of the new body was chiefly drawn from the Illinois Valley and points further West. By a shrewd stroke, the older organization saved a greater stampede in that section by choosing a Secretary who lived in the very centre of the disturbance. M. M. Morse of Paw Paw, Ill., proved not only a faithful official, but was favorably known throughout the West as a judge of races and a reputable business man. His arrival at Hartford to take charge of the office which had been mismanaged so long had a most salutary effect. Confidence in the central association was restored, and today it is stronger than ever before. After eight years of smooth sailing, Mr. Morse retires because his advanced age and declining health prevent him from doing full justice to this important position.

Much as devolves on the Secretary of so extensive an organization, the reforms that have come about since 1887 are not entirely due to the improvement in the Hartford office. Major P. P. Johnston, who was elected President soon after the ring was broken up, has also labored unceasingly as the chief executive. The laws, many of which were so arbitrary and unjust in their operation against the horsemen, have been revised at the four congresses over which Major Johnston has presided, till they are now framed more in the interests of equity and fair play. What is equally important, the Board of Appeals, in reviewing the decisions of judges, does not hesitate to revise them. At one time it was a by-word among turfmen that whatever was done in the judges' stand received the sanction of the higher court, no matter how plainly the rules laid down for the guidance of these officials were disregarded. Few of those who presided over a race meeting seem to comprehend the difference between "shall" and "may." For example, a section dealing with the right of a horse to start again after finishing behind the flag read, "No distance shall be waived except for foul." In the face of this plain command judges frequently assumed discretionary power, especially when an accident occurred.

On one occasion, during the Grand Circuit meeting at Buffalo, in August, 1891, the chestnut stallion Leicester, a favorite for the 2:19 trot, was practically "left at the post" by the starter in the third heat. Though he was nearly a quarter of a mile behind when the leading horse was at the finish, the judges placed Leicester, giving as a reason that, on account of the bad start they waived distance. The next day, when the fourth heat ended the contest the favored trotter landed second, and stood fourth in the summary. He was protested as being ineligible, but the case was not decided till the December of the following year. Meanwhile the congress of 1892 changed the rule to read, "The judges shall decide what horses are distanced." As the new section could have no ex post facto effect, the attempt to dodge the issue failed. It was held that the judges had violated the law previously in force, and that Leicester's place was in the stable after the third heat.

This judgment established a most important precedent, and set at naught the old fiction that a trotting judge could do no wrong. Since that time many similar protests have been made, and wherever the horse or his driver was found to be responsible for failure to reach the distance post in time, it has been held that there is no discretionary power to let the animal start again. Even the amended rule, which is by no means as good as the rescinded one, was not intended to permit favoritism. The cases of Queen Bess, at Mineola, in 1894, and of Frank Medium, at White Plains, this year, tried last week along with several others, have reaffirmed the Leicester decision. Seldom or never have so many verdicts rendered by the stand been set aside, but the adherence to precedent is sure to be of great benefit. The vexed question of distance is now practically settled, and hereafter any protests will hinge entirely on the facts.

Quite as interesting has been the work of the turf court that represented the American Association at Chicago, contemporaneously with the one which sat in the metropolis. The latter had a case which concerned the starring tour of the crack pacers, Joe Patchen and John R. Gentry, last season, but it was not heard. This was in the nature of an application for a removal of the fine of $500 imposed on "Jack" Curry, the driver of Joe Patchen, at Belmont Park, Philadelphia, in September. As Curry and John G. Taylor had to defend a suit at Chicago last week, the Eastern trouble could not well be looked after. The other one arose from the failure of the two rival pacers to put in an appearance for one of the numerous engagements that were misnamed "matches."

The man who claimed a violation of contract was ready to compromise, but the board sensibly refused to allow this. While the fine of $75, imposed on the owners of these famous stallions is a trifling one, it shows that they were guilty of the charge preferred. It would be of great benefit to the trotting turf if these hippodrome contests could be entirely abolished. They are merely exhibitions that stand on a slightly higher plane than public trials against time, and do not deserve to be classed under the head of sport. A contest like the free-for-all in which Robert J. met defeat at Cleveland last July, or the one at Fleetwood Park, in this city, a few weeks ago, when the little bay gelding redeemed his credit, is the only sort of race between champions that deserves a large patronage.

RECORDS OF BROOKLYN BOWLERS.

Bushwicks and Columbia Tied in the Wheelmen's Tournament.

Brooklyn bowlers continue to roll the ball with unabated vigor, and the records during the last week were most creditable all around. The Liberty's pair caused a postponement of two series in the tourney of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs. Otherwise, every tourney was played in schedule order.

The Hanovers surpised their friends with their clever play last Wednesday night against the Union Leaguers, and their victory was well deserved. However, they will be put on their mettle to-morrow night, when they play the champion Oxfords. This series will attract general attention in Interclub League circles, as both teams are the best and are pretty evenly matched. Capt. Goundie is leading the Aurora Grata to the head of the list in the junior tourney, and the Masons will play their third series Thursday night against the Mitwods at Flatbush. The following are the records:

INTERCLUB LEAGUE—SENIOR TOURNAMENT.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Union League	3	1	885
Hanover	1	0	879
Lincoln	1	1	798
Midwood	1	1	780
Aurora Grata	0	1	794
Knickerbocker	0	1	758
Irving	0	1	709

INTERCLUB LEAGUE—JUNIOR TOURNAMENT.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Aurora Grata	2	0	823
Oxford	2	1	840
Carleton	1	1	804
Irving	1	1	767
Hanover	0	1	853
Union League	0	1	813
Columbian	0	1	738

LONG ISLAND ASSOCIATION OF CYCLING CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Bushwick Wheelmen	7	1	980
Columbia Wheelmen	7	1	874
Pequod Wheelmen	6	2	846
Kings County Wheelmen	6	4	824
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	3	5	925
Liberty Wheelmen	3	5	812
South Brooklyn Wheelmen	4	8	790
New-Utrecht Wheelmen	0	10	702

CARRUTHERS NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Metropolitan	8	0	868
Orchard	7	1	859
Osceola	6	2	857
Relmecke	6	2	849
Waverly	5	1	960
Salamander	5	1	870
South Paw	5	3	897
Prospect	5	3	859
Adelphi	5	5	863
Echo	4	4	883
Qui Vive	4	4	849
Alert	3	3	837
Herkimer	3	3	815
Fearless	3	5	813
Pelham	3	5	776
Clover	3	7	814
Aurora	2	6	901
Nassau	2	6	844
Ansonia	1	7	754
Bushwick	0	6	761
A., Y. & Co.	0	6	755

Bowling at New-Jersey A. C. Fair.

The Bowling Committee of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, J. L. Robertson, W. F. Lewis, and E. J. Darvell, at a recent meeting decided to hold at the fair in the clubhouse, commencing Dec. 10, a five-man-team tournament, to be bowled Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights, on the club alleys. A valuable prize will be given to each member of the winning team, the team making the highest average during the week to be the winner. The committee expects this to be a high-class tournament in every particular, and it is expected that the Elizabeth, the Jersey City, Catholic, Linden, and New-Jersey Clubs, the Orient Field Club, the Bayonne Rowing Association, Newark Boat Club, the Pamrapo Athletic Club, the Puritan Athletic Club, the Garfield Athletic Club, the New Manhattan Athletic Club, the New-York Athletic Club, and all the other prominent clubs will enter a team and endeavor to win the prizes. Owing to the fact that this will be the fair week, great preparations will be made to make the tournament a success.

Besides the five-man tournament, there will be a head-pin tournament, and the committee has invited all the leading bowlers in this vicinity to enter. Communications can be addressed to any member of the committee, care of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, Bayonne City, N. J.

Mr. Bland's Lecture Failure.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

It was on the cards for the Hon. R. B. Bland of Missouri, he of silver fame, to lecture in this city. In view of the failure to secure audiences in Savannah and Augusta, he will no doubt wisely conclude that the people of the South are not yearning after silver information to the extent of being willing to pay for the privilege of hearing its most eminent disciple expound it according to the most improved methods. Mr. Bland is a very clever gentleman, and thoroughly honest in all his views, but his fad of free silver has seen its best days.

The School Journal.

A special edition of The New-York School Journal, a weekly journal of education which is now in its fifty-first volume, has been issued for Christmas. It is handsomely printed and illustrated, and is unexcelled in its special field by any educational journal published in this country. Everybody interested in schools and school children will find something of value in its pages.

A PIANO CAUSES TROUBLE

The South Brooklyn Wheelmen Will Sue the Libertys to Recover It.

WAS VOTED FOR AT A CYCLE FAIR

One Club Paid for Its Votes, While Another Did Not, and Now the Courts Will Decide the Winner.

Two prominent cycle clubs of Brooklyn will be involved in a lawsuit very soon, unless a settlement, which does not seem likely, is made within the next few days. During the progress of the fair of the Liberty Wheelmen, in Columbia Hall, a fine piano was offered to the club receiving the largest number of votes, at 10 cents each. From 10 until 11 o'clock on Saturday night, when the fair ended, there was secret voting; that is, one could put his ballots and money in an envelope and deposit it with the man in charge, and the public would not know for which club he was voting. Up to 10 o'clock every vote had been recorded on a blackboard, and the South Brooklyn Wheelmen had a big lead. A sign above the piano stated that the money for the secret voting must be inclosed with the ballots in every instance. This is where the trouble comes in.

It transpires that the South Brooklyn Wheelmen were apparent winners, when an envelope guaranteeing 200 votes for the Libertys, but no money, was counted in. This turned the tide in favor of the Libertys, and raised a howl of indignation from the South Brooklyns. President L. S. Harrison of the latter club was on hand with a big delegation, bent on winning the piano. They had spent considerable money with that end in view, and quite naturally raised a protest when they lost it through a batch of votes not employed in accordance with the rules made for the occasion. Capt. Weiss of the Libertys attempted to explain the matter by saying that it was hardly worth while to deposit the cash and then take it out again.

Mr. Harrison threatened to sue for the recovery of the piano, and yesterday he announced that Lawyer Shanks of Brooklyn would be retained to-day to bring suit against the Libertys. Mr. Harrison considers that he has a very clear case.

It was long after 11 o'clock before the results of the several voting contests were announced. Miss Eva Bindrim, who took such an active interest in the fair, got the gold watch offered to the most popular wheelwoman. She had 555 votes to 488 for Miss Effie Whitlock. The diamond pin, for the most popular member of the Liberty Wheelman, went to H. S. Palmer, who had 880 votes to 551 for Samuel Brock.

Hall Has a Big Lead.

The mileage contest among the members of the K

REED AFTER NEW JERSEY

John Kean of Elizabeth Working in His Interests.

QUITE LIKELY TO BE SUCCESSFUL

Sewell Said to be for Harrison and Garret A. Hobart for Allison Because He Wants Second Place Himself.

TRENTON, Dec. 8.—There are signs of an interesting fight in New-Jersey before the delegates shall be selected for the Republican National Convention. John Kean, the young millionaire of Elizabeth, who was defeated for the Republican nomination for Governor, is going to take an active part in the contest, and has original ideas about the kind of figure the Jersey people should cut in the fight.

Mr. Kean took the trouble early last week to journey to Washington, where he spent several days and helped the solid Republican Congressional delegation get acquainted with the town. He gathered them all together in one of the supper rooms of Chamberlin's and feasted them royally. All the Congressmen were there but McEwan of Jersey City, and he did not respond because he suspected there was some political deal back of the wine and the victuals.

This performance of Kean's is accepted by many as a declaration that he still is in politics.

Kean gave Speaker Reed a drive just before the dinner, and the wiseacres, in connecting the two events, have made the interpretation that he is going to be Reed's lieutenant in New-Jersey, and proposes to get him the delegates from the State, notwithstanding that Gen. Sewell is hoping for the nomination of Benjamin Harrison and Garret A. Hobart favors Allison.

Hobart is said to be an aspirant for the second place on the National ticket, and for New-Jersey to be recognized the head of the ticket must come from the West. Kean favors Reed, and should he be the man selected, Mr. Hobart's chances of getting second place would not be worth anything, for both the candidates could not come from the Eastern States.

Kean is not going to consider Hobart at all, for Hobart was the manager of John W. Griggs's campaign, and deprived Kean of the nomination for Governor, when he was comfortably sure that he would win.

Kean, moreover, will be a candidate for United States Senator against Garret A. Hobart should he be a candidate, if not successful in the National Convention.

There are many men in New-Jersey who believe that the Republican Party is under obligation to Kean, because of his generosity to both State and County Committees in the past twelve years. The Republicans love a cheerful giver, and he is one of that sort, between those who believe Kean should get something from the party and those who sympathize with him because of his recent defeat, he could muster a very large following of men who know a thing or two about politics. Kean has workers in every county, and he feels safer with his fate in the keeping of a legislative body than with the people at a popular election.

The New-Jersey Congressmen are kindly disposed to Reed for President, and, it is said, they all are to be well taken care of in the selection of the committees.

Death Had Already Parted Them.

Coroners' Clerk Kelly yesterday turned over to the Coroners' office two gold rings which were taken from the hand of Miss Maud B. Lewis, the young woman who was killed in David S. Brown's soap factory, corner of Bank Street and Thirteenth Avenue, on Saturday afternoon by falling through the elevator shaft. One of the rings a plain band of gold, which looked like a wedding ring, had the following inscription engraved on the inside: "Until death do us part."

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 14 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland"); at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Ireland and Great Britain, (except London,) per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Britannic.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship P. Caland, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per P. Caland") at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

SATURDAY.—At 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters must be directed "per La Gascogne") at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Etruria") at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 9 AM for Progreso, per steamship Panama, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Panama";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Finance, (letters must be directed "per Finance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica and Guatemala,) and South Pacific Ports, via Colon, per steamship Colombia, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Ardle; at 3 PM for Bluefields and for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Scandanavian, from Philadelphia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico, per steamship South Cambria.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Para, Maranham, and Ceara, per steamship Hilary, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hilary.")

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbadoes, per steamship Madiana; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., and Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Puerto Rico, per steamship Kitty; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 1 PM for Brazil direct via Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Turkish Prince, (letters for North Brazil, La Plata Countries must be directed "per Turkish Prince.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 7 and up to Dec. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *4 at 6:30 PM. (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing (Sunday) and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily, for Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily, for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburgh, St. Albans, Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall River Ry. via Lyons and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Chicago; and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Roads. The only line running all night trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated by Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Co.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Platz, Lakes, Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
4:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at principal hotels. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RR.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS, Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, cor. 24th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge, Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily (Sundays 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets. In effect Nov. 17, 1895.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 8:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrive Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.

FOR ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 11:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M., 12:15 night daily; via ATLANTIC COAST LINE, 9:30 A. M. daily; via SEABOARD AIR LINE, 3:20 and 9:00 P. M. daily; via CAPE CHARLES ROUTE, 8:00 A. M. week days and 8:00 P. M. daily.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Limn.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Limn.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days. Buffet Parlor Car through to Atlantic City.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night; Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)

Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals. On and after Nov. 17, 1895.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, 4:30, 7:35, 10, 11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

CAPE MAY ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Bonegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 81 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake, Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car. Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
9:00 AM.,	†New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:22 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:32 PM.
11:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
8:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

†Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.

Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

To the Woman of To-day

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

is especially welcome. Its Woman's Page, written and compiled by women, is unsurpassed for entertaining and useful features. It contains well-written articles on all sorts of feminine topics—the adornment of the household, social usages, dress, the care of children, home amusements, &c. In its

Household, Fashion, Art, and Literary Departments

the highest standard is always maintained.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Steamboats.

FALL RIVER LINE.

Fares Reduced. Only $3.00 to Boston for limited tickets. Reduced rates to all other points East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. A fine Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 North River, foot of Murray St., week days only, at 5:00 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE.

FARES ALL REDUCED. BOSTON, $3.00; PROVIDENCE, $2.25; WORCESTER, $2.25. Steamers leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, except Sunday.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of West 11th St., N. R., connecting at CATSKILL with the CAIRO R. R. and at HUDSON with the B. & A. R. R. for all points east.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers RICHARD PECK and CONTINENTAL leave Pier 25 E. R. 6 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

RAMSDELL LINE—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburgh week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

$3. TO BOSTON. $2. TO WORCESTER. Reduced fares to all points East.

VIA NORWICH LINE

Steamers leave Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses Street, at 5:30 P. M., week days only.

Leave Your Advertisement for THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the nearest or most convenient American District Telegraph Office.

Rates always the same as at our Main Office.

Ring your call box for Messenger.

Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.

Pay nothing extra to boy.

Boarders Wanted.

22d ST., 131 WEST.—Nicely furnished heated rooms, with board; table board also; moderate terms; references.

43d ST., 20 EAST.—Large fourth floor front room; also hall room; with board; references.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Large and hall room connecting; southern exposure; superior table; references.

47th ST., 16 to 20 EAST.—Choice rooms en suite or singly; superior table; references.

33d ST., 28 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board; best references.

127 MADISON AV., NEAR 31st ST.—1 large and single rooms; excellent table; central location; references.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN select boarding house; superior table; parlor, dining room. Mrs. JASPER, 25 West 17th St.

Furnished Rooms.

1.—HANDSOME NEWLY FURNISHED SUITE; southern exposure; references. 14 West 33d St.

33d ST., 30 EAST.—Tandsomely furnished rooms, en suite; private bath, or separate; excellent location; references.

52d ST., 65 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite of rooms; private bath; also single room; for gentlemen only.

107 2d AV., NEAR 6th ST.—Elegant furnished room, suitable for two.

113 EAST 54th ST.—Two furnished rooms for gentlemen: heated; hot and cold water.

147 WEST 23d ST.—Large airy room, first floor, rear, $6; convenient to all roads; restaurant in connection.

AMERICAN FAMILY OF TWO WOULD RENT to one or two gentlemen of refinement elegantly furnished suite, second floor; fashionable four-story residence between 85th and 86th Sts. West; reasonable. PROTESTANT, Box 168 Times.

LEXINGTON AV., 330.—A square front room, handsomely furnished, with or without board; private family; references.

Winter Resorts.

THE Jefferson, Richmond, Virginia.

This Magnificent Hotel

Is now open for the reception of guests. A delightful

WINTER RESORT,

and a convenient resting place for Southern tourists.

AINSLIE & WEBSTER, Managers.

HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA,

Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable. NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases.

Perfect climate, beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R. R.

Mountain Park Hotel

AND COTTAGES, UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT AS SPRING HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS. W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH.

THE LAKEWOOD.

NOW OPEN.

RATES: TRANSIENT $5 PER DAY; BY THE WEEK $25 AND UPWARD.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR SEASON GUESTS.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Late of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

PALMER HOUSE. NOW OPEN.
10th SEASON. J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Autumn Resorts.

THE SHELBURNE, Atlantic City, N. J.

Remains open throughout the entire year. Through Pullman cars via Penna. R. R.

Auction Sales.

SAMUEL KREISER, Auctioneer.

PAINTINGS.

Superb Old Masters,

Representing some of the finest examples of the English, Dutch, and Italian schools.

THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF

JOHN OGILVY, ESQ.,

a well-known collector of Montreal, Canada, will be sold by auction AT THE

Kreiser Art Gallery, 9 West 28th St., Between Broadway and 5th Av.,

Thursday and Friday Evenings Dec. 12 and 13, at 8 o'clock.

Exhibition next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, day and evening.

Legal Sales.

GEORGIA, BIBB COUNTY.—Under and by virtue of the decree rendered in the Superior Court of said County of Bibb, in the case of J. S. McTIGHE & CO. et al. against the MACON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY et al. on the intervention of the New-York Security & Trust Company for the bondholders foreclosing mortgage against the Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, on the 17th day of November, 1893, and supplemental decrees rendered on the 17th day of November, 1894, the 5th day of January, 1895, the 29th day of April, 1895, August 29th, 1895, and November 5th, 1895, the undersigned, as Special Commissioner, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door in said County of Bibb, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 27th day of December, 1895, the following property of said Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, to wit:

All the property and franchises of the said Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, the same being a standard-gauge railroad, constructed and in actual operation from Sofkee, in said County of Bibb, to the City of La Grange in the County of Troup, in said State of Georgia, and being ninety-seven and two-tenths miles in length; and hence projected from said City of La Grange to the Alabama line, and thence to the City of Birmingham, in the State of Alabama, together with all the equipment, side tracks, stations, depots, and all other rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereof as set out in said decrees, reference to which is hereby made, according to the terms of said decrees, for further particulars, such as to the property to be sold and the terms of the sale; said property will be sold as an entirety and for cash. The successful bidder will be required to pay $25,000 cash within one hour after said property is knocked down to him, and $75,000 in cash within twenty-four hours after confirmation of said sale; the balance of the purchase price must be paid in along days from date of confirmation either in cash or outstanding bonds and overdue coupons of said railroad company.

The rolling stock purchased from the United States Rolling Stock Company by the said Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, and being about 490 freight cars in number, will be sold as a whole, and along with the said Macon & Birmingham R. R. for cash, and to be paid on the confirmation of said sale, which amount of cash is estimated to be about $168,459.21, and will be in addition to any amount of cash heretofore referred to according to the provisions of said decrees, specially covering the sale of said rolling stock, reference to which is hereby made; in the event of the United States Car Company (successors to the United States Rolling Stock Company) or any holder or assignee of the lease warrants decreed to be paid should become the purchaser of the property sold, then the said purchaser may tender the said lease warrants to the Commissioner in lieu of the cash required in said decrees for the payment of said lease warrants and interest. Said sale is made subject to confirmation by the Court.

For further particulars regarding the property to be sold and the terms of sale, all persons are referred to the original decrees now on file in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of Bibb County, Macon, Ga. Copies of those decrees may be found at the offices of the New-York Security and Trust Co., 46 Wall St., and of Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor, 45 William Street, New-York. ISAAC HARDEMAN, Special Commissioner.

n26-law4wM

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, NO. 32 Chambers St., New-York, Oct. 29, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, No. 32 Chambers Street, for receiving and finally disposing of all ashes, garbage, sweepings, and other refuse delivered at the various dumps or dumping places of the Department by the carts of the Department, and all other carts duly authorized to collect the same, until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1895.

Forms of proposals, specifications, and contract may be had at the office of the department.

GEO. E. WARING, Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON.

Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.

TO-NIGHT, Gounod's Opera, FAUST. Nordica, Olitzka, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Viviani and Maurel. Conductor Bevignani.

Wed. Evg., Dec. 11, a new opera. First production in America of Massenet's Opera, "LA NAVARRAISE," preceded by Gluck's Opera, ORPEO.

Thurs. Evg., Dec. 12, second of the German Opera Series, Wagner's Opera, TANNHAUSER.

Fri. Evg., Dec. 13, Calvé in two operas, HAMLET (Mad Scene) and CAV. RUSTICANA, preceded by PHILEMON ET BAUCIS.

Sat. Evg., Dec. 14, ROMEO ET JUL

YVETTE GUILBERT HERE

The Cafe Chantant Singer Intends to Make a Fortune Here.

SHE WILL GET $16,000 IN OLYMPIA

Expects to Sing in Private Houses—She Tells Her Way of Learning and Trying Her Songs—A Good Actress.

Here you have Mlle. Yvette Guilbert, café chantant singer, who set all Paris afire a few years ago:

Tall, slender, graceful, a wealth of thick, long, curly red hair—red hair, not auburn—deep, large, brilliant, dark-brown eyes; features that are long and plain; a large nose, a large mouth, with fine teeth; a rather pretty white neck; large hands, that are by no means well shaped; an intelligent forehead, generally wrinkled as if in thought.

That is Mlle. Guilbert in type.

Plain? Decidedly, in type.

But the Mlle. Guilbert of life? That is another being. You cannot put her in type. No description is descriptive. You must see her.

The face changes a thousand times a minute. She talks. A smile comes and the plainness is gone like a flash. The face is positively beautiful, full of fire, life, passion, animation.

One can understand how this woman can act, without costumes, all the parts known to the stage, from tragedy to burlesque.

"A song? To learn ze song," she says. "Oh, six months."

"Just a little ring?"

"Yes; evair so little. It is not what you call in, in—ah! yes, in my head for maybe six months. Oh! the words? Yes, they are easy. But what you say the—Oh! I can talk but bad, verie bad, bad English. What you say—say—the—the—idee—that ees it—the idee is not in my head for six months. It ees not the words, but what they do mean, that I want to give, and I think and think and think, until I have it. Then only will I sing it."

"And do you try it at home first?"

"Oh, no! I cannot go to zee—zee—miroir, that is—"

"Mirror?"

"Yes, thank you, mirror, and practice. Ze eye of ze people is my miroir—I mean mirror. I sing it to zem, and I see like a flash how it goes. Then, if it is not good, I change her—no, I must not say her, she—it—yes, it. It, that is right, yet you say of the ship, she? Why?"

"I am sure I don't know."

"It is a funnee language as I speak it."

"You speak remarkably well for a foreigner. Where did you learn?"

"Since I have been in London. It is much easier, the English than our French, much easier, and after a time, a long time, I will speak it well, perhaps well," and one of the smiles that were constantly chasing each other across her countenance lent vividness and color to her queer construction.

Mlle. Guilbert is to be with us just a month. She is to sing thirty-six times at Hammerstein's Olympia, every evening, including Sundays, and at the Saturday, Christmas, and New Year's matinées. For this she is to receive 80,000f., or about $16,000, a little less than $500 a performance. She will appear only in New-York, leaving this city again at the close of her engagement at the Olympia for Europe, as she is under contract to appear in Paris on Feb. 2. She opens her season here Dec. 16, a week from to-night.

Perhaps Mlle. Guilbert is only twenty-four or twenty-five years old, as "Ted" Marks, representing Mr. Hammerstein, said; but she looks older—thirty or thirty-five—in repose. When she is animated—and she is scarcely ever otherwise—she might be twenty or seventeen; she has no age; one sees simply the play of her features and the lightning of her eye.

"With a lace fichu," declares Mr. Marks, "I have seen her change herself in an instant on the stage right before everybody's eyes, from a girl of eighteen to a woman of forty-five." And you can believe it, if you see Mademoiselle.

This fortunate woman, who a few years ago would have been only too glad to sing a whole year for the money she receives now for a single performance, arrived yesterday morning on the Normandie from Liverpool, having closed her London season at the Empire Music Hall some time ago. She was met at the pier by Mr. Hammerstein and his assistants, and the party was driven to the Hotel Savoy, where the suite of rooms occupied by the Spanish Princess Eulalie had been reserved for this Princess of the music halls.

She received a small army of newspaper men at 5 o'clock in the evening. They found her attired in a beautiful tea gown of yellow figured silk, trimmed with rich lace and edged at the bottom, neck, and sleeves with fur. It required only a few minutes to demonstrate that the fine art of the press agent had been showered on mademoiselle, with all the other numerous blessings she enjoys. But yet there was a fresh naiveté about her, and a magnetism that made her irresistibly interesting.

"You have no manager, Mademoiselle? You look after your own interests?"

"Yes. I need no manager. I know how to do ze beezness. I have come to make the lots money in America. So sick! so sick! I was on the ship. That alone shall be worth 6,000f. Six days, and I could not eat, not once, therefore I must get 1,000f. day. Besides 80,000f. I know I can. I cannot always please, and I must make the money while I am still in my voice."

"How are you going to make the extra money?"

"I shall sing in the private salons, what you call the drawing rooms. In Nice I sang for Mrs. Goelet, in London for Sir Arthur Sullivan and others."

"And your songs, do they shock people?"

Mademoiselle looked pained, surprised.

Then she shrugged her shoulders deprecatingly.

"Well, it is how you look at them. If you put the wrong meaning to them, I can not help. I sing only songs of love, sentiment, and tragedy. No one shall be shocked."

"How about English songs?"

"In London I did sing 'Linga— Longa—, Lucy.' It took so."

"You also sang, "Her Golden Hair Was Hanging Down Her Back?"

"No, I would not sing it, it was foolish, really. Here I sing the neegah song, 'Take Me Back to My Old Kentucky Home.' It is beautiful. All else will be French."

"Good night, Mademoiselle."

"Au revoir, Messieur, au revoir. I shall feel better when I am over my début. I tremble before."

MINISNER CAMPBELL HAPPY

Founding of Lexington Avenue Baptist Church Celebrated.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church and the thirty-second of its Sunday school were celebrated yesterday.

Minister John L. Campbell spoke in the morning on the founding and growth of the church, and said that during all its existence there had been only three pastors, and during the six years and eight months of his pastorate there had been no factions. Debts have been cleared so that the floating debt is only $1,500.

At the morning service the choir sang the Gloria from the Twelfth Mass of Mozart, and "Abide With Me," and in the evening, "Sweet is This, Thy Mercy," and "Lord, Thou Art Merciful."

The Sunday school special services were held in the afternoon, when the Rev. W. T. Worward and Gen. A. C. Kenyon of the Baptist Boys' Brigade addressed it. In the evening there was a platform meeting and the Rev. J. M. Bruce, the Rev. J. J. Browner, and the Rev. H. S. Lloyd, D. D., made congratulatory addresses.

Disturbed the Salvation Army.

Samuel Hall was arrested last night on a charge of disturbing a religious meeting. He was trying to break up the services of Harlem Corps, No. 4, Salvation Army, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Third Avenue.

Sudden Death of a Union Soldier.

Adolph Sellinger died suddenly in his room, 653 Lexington Avenue, yesterday afternoon, supposedly of heart disease. He was a Captain on the Union side in the civil war.

CHICAGO SUFFERS FROM FIRE

A Business Block Destroyed, the Loss Being Over $1,000,000—Several Persons Are Injured.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The four-story brick building at 178 and 180 Wabash Avenue, occupied by piano, furniture, and shoe firms, with its valuable contents, was almost entirely gutted by fire at 11 o'clock to-night. The fire started in the boiler room, in the basement, and ate its way to the elevator shaft, through which it spread to every part of the building.

The first floor of 178 was occupied by Joseph H. Bohmann with violins and other musical instruments, and the remaining floors were used by Meyer and Weber, who are agents for pianos. On the first floor of 180 was D. Sauer, dealer in fine shoes; C. Devere & Co., furriers, and C. Hanson Frost occupied the floors above. When the firemen broke into 170 a watchman was lying in his night clothing just inside the door. He had made an effort to escape, but was overcome before he could get to the door. He is in a critical condition.

In No. 180 two men were sleeping on the top floor in the rooms of C. H. Frost. Michael Aschbrewer, one of the men, made his way to the second floor, but, finding the flames had cut off the escape by the stairs, he jumped from a second-story window into the alley, receiving serious injury. Arthur W. Watson, the other man, got no further than the third floor, from which he was taken by firemen. Nothing in the building escaped damage, and the loss will be over $100,000.

A GOOD VIEW OF PERRIN'S COMET

Visible to the Naked Eye at the Lick Observatory—Details as to Its Future.

LICK OBSERVATORY, Cal., Dec. 8.—Perrin's comet was observed here again this morning, after an interval of several days of cloudy weather. The comet has grown much brighter, and is now plainly visible to the naked eye. It is a hazy object of about the fourth magnitude. It now rises about 5 hours 15 minutes in the morning a little south of east, but as it is rapidly nearing the sun, it will continue to rise later each morning.

It will cross the sun Dec. 16, about 7 degrees to the south, and will then become an evening object, but will be situated rather unfavorably for observation in the Northern Hemisphere. The nearest approach to the sun will occur Dec. 18, at a distance of about 18,000,000 miles. The comet will attain its maximum brightness Dec. 17, as seen from the earth, being at that time over eighty times as bright as at discovery. It will be furthest east from the sun about Dec. 27, at a distance of some 13 degrees, when it again will approach the sun, passing it about 8 degrees to the north Jan. 11, when it again will become a morning object.

The comet now is situated in the eastern part of Constellation Libra, in right ascension 15 hours 21 minutes, and south declination 18 hours 32 minutes.

A photograph taken this morning by A. L. Colton shows the tail to be composed of one long streamer and several short ones. The principal streamer is much curved and bent, and shows some evidence of condensation, similar to phenomena which have been photographed in several of the brighter comets of recent years.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Parker Coburn Kirk.

Parker Coburn Kirk died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, in Dedham, Mass. He was born in Warren, Me., Aug. 27, 1831, and was a descendant on his father's side of an old Scottish family of the time of Henry VI. of England, and on his mother's side of the Barnards, who came over in the Mayflower.

He accepted in 1850 a post as second hand in the Washington Woolen Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., and a few years later was appointed agent of the corporation. He assumed in 1875 the post of agent of the Merchants' Woolen Mill, at East Dedham, remaining until 1883, when he went to Worcester, and became senior member of the firm of Kirk, Hutchins & Stoddard of the Auburn Woolen Mills. He again assumed, Jan. 19, 1895, the agency of the Merchants' Woolen Mill, at East Dedham, and remained in that position until his death.

He had very high reputation as a woolen and worsted manufacturer, and the success of the first worsted cloth made in the United States was almost entirely due to his efforts. A piece of fine worsted goods made in Lawrence in 1870 was named "Kirk Coating" in his honor. As agent of the Merchants' Woolen Mill he made a great success of chinchilla overcoatings. He leaves a wife, three daughters, and two sons.

Robert Cambridge Livingston.

Robert Cambridge Livingston, well known in society and club circles in this city, and Treasurer of the National Express Company, died yesterday morning at his home in Islip, L. I. Mr. Livingston had been a sufferer with Bright's disease for some time. He was forty-nine years old, and a member of the well-known Livingston family of this city. His father was the late Cambridge Livingston, a Vestryman in Trinity Church, and his mother the late Maria Murray Livingston.

A widow, two sons, and two daughters survive him. The funeral services will be held in Trinity Church, this city, at noon to-morrow. The Rev. Morgan Dix, assisted by the Revs. J. Newett Steele and B. C. Bridges of Islip, will officiate. The pall bearers will be H. J. Nicholas, J. H. Bradford, F. W. J. Hurst, Chester Griswold, S. L. Burger, T. E. Sloan, S. L. Parsons, and Franklin Bartlett. The burial will be in the family vault at Tivoli.

Prof. William M. Willett.

Prof. William M. Willett died at his home, 22 Madison Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday after a brief illness from general debility and old age. He was ninety-three years old.

Mr. Willett was born in New-York and was a member of the old Willett family after whom Willett Street is named. He leaves no family, his wife and children having died some years ago.

Prof. Willett at one time held a chair in Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., and afterward in the Concord Biblical Institute at Concord, N. H. He was comparatively wealthy, and retired twenty-nine years ago, since which time he had made his home with friends in Jersey City.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Capt. John H. Coster, a well-known veteran of the late war and a dealer in real estate, died on Saturday at his home, 66 East Fifty-sixth Street. He was born in this city in 1835. On the last day of the battle of Glendale, when serving with the Seventh Regiment, he was shot in the chin and left dying on the field. He was taken to Libby Prison and subsequently exchanged. In 1866 he joined the regular army and was appointed Captain under Gen. McDowell. He was a prominent member of the American Jockey Club.

—Innes Ronald Macpherson died on Friday at his apartments, 69 Madison Avenue. He was a well-known upholstery commission merchant at 486 Broadway. On coming to this country from Scotland, in 1865, he became associated with the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co., and afterward with Passavant & Co. About eight years ago he started in business for himself. Mr. Macpherson was a member of the Reform Club. He was sixty-eight years of age and was a widower.

—William Jones, a member of the Tammany General Committee of the Eighth District, and also of the Committee on Organization, was found dead in his bed at 108 Eldridge Street, on Friday. He served in the war with the Duryea Zuaves; was an Odd Fellow, and for eight years had been connected with the office of County Clerk.

—H. Thane Miller, the blind President of the Mount Auburn Institute, died Saturday in Cincinnati of heart disease. He was known all over the country through his connection with the Young Men's Christian Association. He had taught at Mount Auburn Institute twenty years.

—George W. Godown, Deputy Postmaster of Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday after a brief illness from heart disease. He had been connected with the Plainfield Post Office for fifteen years. He was thirty-six years old.

The Question of Records.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

For once we agree with The Birmingham State Herald when it says that "a man who has no opinion and has made no record is not fit to be Governor of Alabama." Still such men are better off than those who have expressed very bad opinions and made blundering records. The man with no record has a chance of making a good one.

MRS. STREET IN COURT

Waived Examination and Was Held on Two Charges.

TWO WOMEN PRISONERS FAINTED

Both Young, and, the Police Believe, Innocent — Magistrate Simms Discharged One, the Other in a Hospital.

The prisoners arrested Saturday night in the disorderly house, 39 Grove Street, which for thirty-five years has defied the efforts of the police, were arraigned yesterday morning before Magistrate Simms, in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Following are the names of the prisoners and the addresses they gave: Millicent Street, the alleged proprietress; Martha Jones and Cassie Carter, two colored servants; Henry Harcourt, sixty-two years old, a physician of London, England, stopping at the Windsor Hotel. Charles Brewster, a clerk, of 54 Fourth Avenue; Richard Long, a real estate agent, of 209 West Eighty-sixth Street; Jennie Long, twenty-two years old, of Chicago; Minnie Ross, nineteen years old, of 788 Sixth Avenue; Lillie Belmont and Mary Daly, aged twenty and nineteen years, respectively, of 42 West Sixty-fourth Street; Cora Brown, twenty-four years old, and Fannie Allen, twenty-three years old, of the St. Cloud Hotel; Elsie Askins, twenty-one years old, of 210 West Thirty-fourth Street, and May Adams, who said she was a typewriter at the Hotel Vendome.

The majority of the girls were well dressed and did not show the dissipated appearance common to the class to which it is alleged they belong. Cora Brown wore a sealskin sacque and a very heavy veil. She was said to be a school teacher in the Greenwich Street High School, and burst into tears when she was asked if it were true. She would not deny the story.

Mrs. Street waived examination and pleaded not guilty. She was held in $1,000 bail for trial on the charge of keeping a disorderly house and in $200 on that of violating the excise law. The two colored servant girls, Martha Jones and Cassie Carver, were also held in $200 each on the charge of violating the excise law.

This part of the case having been disposed of, the other prisoners were all arraigned in a body. Acting Inspector Brooks appeared against them, and Lawyer Arthur H. Ely stood behind him. When Magistrate Simms asked the Inspector to produce his evidence against the prisoners, he replied that there was no positive evidence.

The Magistrate was about to discharge the inmates, when Mr. Ely asked that they be held on the fact alone that they had been caught in a disorderly house. Mr. Friend, who appeared for all the girls, objected to this.

Magistrate Simms discharged the men and six women, and ordered complaints to be drawn up against Elsie Askins and Mary Daly, the two youngest and most innocent looking of the lot, under that section of the Consolidation act which provides that girls over the age of twelve who are found in a disorderly house may be committed to an institution in accordance with their religious belief.

The girls wept bitterly while Lawyer Friend sued for their dismissal. Miss Askins he said, had gone to the house to deliver a dress from Mrs. Josephine Sanford, a dressmaker of 210 West Fifty-fourth Street, for whom she worked. The dress was for Mrs. Street.

Detective McConnell testified that he found her dressed for the street in a room by herself, and when he told her the house was "pulled" she asked him what he meant, and said she was a scream if he touched her. He thought she was fooling.

Magistrate Simms adjourned the proceedings at this point until to-day, as the stenographer was enjoying his day off and his substitute had not appeared. The two girls were held in $1,500 each until the examination could be continued.

Miss Askins was so overcome that she fainted and fell. Her face was cut and an ambulance was sent for from Bellevue Hospital. Before it came, however, she had revived, and Magistrate Simms consented to listen to her story. The probability of it impressed him so much that after some hesitation he discharged Miss Askins with the words of advice.

Miss Daly then fell in a fainting fit and had to be carried out. Mr. Friend said the girl was a respectable milliner. The girl's condition was said by the ambulance surgeon to be critical, and she was removed to the hospital in a grave condition of hysteria. The examination of her case will be continued this morning. Detective McConnell said he found the girl in the basement trimming a hat and told Magistrate Simms he believed the girl was innocent. The Magistrate said that if her parents came and proved her assertions he would discharge her. Miss Daly refused to give their address, for she said the knowledge of her arrest would kill her mother.

PATRIARCH.

TO REVISE SUPPLIES SPECIFICATIONS

Board Appointed by Secretary Herbert to Meet in Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—It has been found that the specifications for supplies for the navy are somewhat irregular, on account of ambiguity. This fact leads to more or less confusion in the purchase of regular supplies for the ships of war, and the various navy yards.

The Paymaster General, about three years ago, revised some of the specifications in accordance with standards adopted by well-known commercial houses. Care was then taken that in the specifications no favoritism should be shown special processes or patented articles. As far as possible, specific mention of devices or methods was omitted. Many of the specifications, however, need further revision, and to this end Secretary Herbert has called together a board which will meet at the Brooklyn Navy Yard Jan. 2. This board will establish standards of ordinary commercial articles and prepare specifications of the same, to govern purchases for the navy.

A large quantity of material is bought during the year of contractors or in the open market. It is intended that all purchases hereafter shall conform to the standards established by this board. The composition of the board is as follows: Pay Director L. G. Billings, Chief Engineer John Lowe, Commander T. A. Lyon, Lieut. J. A. H. Nickels, and Assistant Naval Constructor Lloyd Bankson.

For most of these officers their sole duty will be in connection with this board. They will consider the varied assortment of articles used in the navy, and it will take some time to complete the task assigned to them. The composition of the board is such as to represent the various technical branches of the service and the line.

A Grand Park for New-Orleans.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

Audubon Park is to be made one of the finest parks in this country, if the Commissioners who are interested in the improvement of it succeed in the vast undertaking which they propose to carry out. Mr. J. Ward Gurley, the lawyer, who is President of the Board of Commissioners, when seen by a Times-Democrat reporter, said: "At present we are interested in the drawing up of a plan which, if we can succeed in obtaining aid from the city to assist us in the matter, will be the first step in the great undertaking. To secure such a plan will cost probably $15,000. The park which we intend to make will, when completed, cost a million dollars. We have decided to put the drawing up of the plans into the hands of Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted of Boston or Mr. John Bogart of New-York. These two gentlemen have been concerned as park engineers in nearly every public park in this country. Mr. Bogart, who was in the city recently, visited Audubon Park, and said that he had never seen a better piece of land more suitable for a city park or one with more possibilities for development."

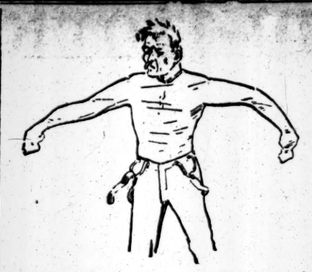
The Lawn a Poem.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. McSwat (at the front window)—How beautiful our lawn looks this evening in its mantle of snow! It's a poem!

Mr. McSwat—It is, my angel, and I swear it makes my heart feel light as air to see that little lawn arrayed to-night in robe of spotless white, and to think how many months must pass before I'll need to cut the grass with that loud, beastly lawn machine that—

Mrs. McSwat—Billiger, I think you're as mean as you can be!



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That's something of a novelty you say, can't always find it! Have you tried here?

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THE SOCIAL WORLD

The enagagement is announced of Miss Daisy Harrison, youngest daughter of the late Charles Le Roy Harrison, formerly of New-York, and later of Norfolk, Va., to Johnston Hudson, a son of Thomas Bliss Hudson of this city. Miss Harrison and her mother arrived in this country a few days ago from England, where they had been for three months. The wedding will in all probability take place early in January.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Hunter, Miss Hunter, Miss Ethel Hunter, and Miss Beatrice Powell, a niece of Mrs. Hunter, will sail for England the first week in January. They will spend four weeks in London as the guests of Mrs. Hunter's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. White, and afterward will go to France. They will not return to New-York until late next Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Thompson and family, accompanied by Mrs. Thompson's mother, Mrs. James Pierson Todd of Cleveland, Ohio, will sail for England the first week in January. They are going abroad to attend the marriage of Miss Edna MacLean, a niece of Mrs. Thompson, to Capt. Arthur Palmer of London, which is to take place in that city the latter part of January.

Mr. Samuel Stokes Thornton and Miss A. Emilie Hilyard will be married next Wednesday. The ceremony will take place at the bride's house, and the Rev. E. Walpole Warren will officiate. The maid of honor will be Miss Lucy Underhill of Croton-on-Hudson, and the best man Walter S. Newhouse. The ushers will be Harry Thornton, a brother of the groom; Will W. Johnson, George D. Hilyard, Jr., and Howard G. Taylor of Philadelphia. There will be a reception after the ceremony.

The marriage of Miss Josephine Abry, a daughter of Mrs. Walter Fremont Abry, and niece of the late Reginald T. Higginson of this city, to Mortimer Haynes Pearsall, son of the late Hugh F. Piersall, will take place early in January at the country house of the bride's mother at Poughkeepsie-on-the-Hudson.

Mrs. Arthur Forsythe Johnston, Miss Johnston, and Mrs. Johnston's nephew, Charleton Wyse Furlong, who have been in Europe for eight months, will return to New-York the latter part of next month. At present they are visiting friends in Paris, but it is their intention to go to London next week. While in London they will be the guests of Mrs. Frederick Sumerset Johnston, sister-in-law of Mrs. Arthur Johnston.

Mrs. Field, widow of Cyrus Field, Jr., has taken apartments at the Hotel Lincoln for the Winter.

Miss Lillie P. Berg of 123 West Thirty-ninth Street has cards out for a musicale on Monday, Jan. 6, from 4 o'clock until 7.

Mrs. Clarence C. Howard of 57 West Fifty-first Street will give receptions on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, Dec. 18 and 19, from 3 o'clock until 6.

Miss Annie Browne of 715 Fifth Avenue gives a musicale on Friday evening, Dec. 13. Among those who will take part are Miss Berg, Miss Florence Gale, and others.

Albert Morris Bagby's musicale in the ballrooom of the Waldorf, this morning, at 11:15 o'clock, will bring out several hundred ultra fashionable folk. It is expected that Mlle. Emma Calvé will sing.

PATRIARCH.

BOY FOOLED JERSEY CITY POLICE

Reserves Turned Out to Look for a Robber Who Never Existed.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 8.—Harry Wheeler, fifteen years old, left his home, 67 Kensington Avenue, at 7 o'clock last night to attend a meeting of a church society to which he belongs. He appeared at the Foye Place Police Station, on the Heights, shortly after midnight, and told a thrilling story to the effect that he had been robbed of a watch and chain and what money he had. It was only a trifling amount, he said, and he was willing to let it go if he could get back his watch.

Wheeler said the robber was "a great, big man," who wore a brown overcoat, with the collar turned up about his ears, and a brown slouch hat pulled down over his eyes. All this made it impossible to see the man's face.

The reserves were sent out to look for the man, but did not find him. After scouring the vicinity of the alleged robbery for half an hour, a policeman was sent to Wheeler's house to ask him a few more questions. The boy's father said it would be unnecessary. He had just had an interview with the boy, which was more or less painful to Harry, and as a result Harry had gone to bed weeping.

Mr. Wheeler said the police need waste no more time hunting for the big man in the brown overcoat and a face lost between his hat and collar. He was only a phantom of Harry's imagination. The plain fact of the case, Mr. Wheeler said, was that Harry had borrowed a dollar from his friend, Carl Smith, a drug clerk, and hypothecated the watch as security. Then, instead of attending the meeting of his church society, Harry had gone to a theatre.

On the way home he became frightened lest his father should meet him at the door and ask him the time of night, so he invented the robbery story to account for the loss of his watch.

Raided an Alleged Poolroom.

Acting Captain Kerr and a squad of men from the West Thirty-seventh Street Station raided a poolroom and crap game at 350 West Thirty-ninth Street, last night, and captured twenty-six prisoners and the proprietor, James Kent.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS

is full of the Christmas spirit. And gift furniture means something more than ordinary furniture with us. Special designs for this special occasion. Hundreds of new pieces appeal to the festal feeling. Your soul has lost something if it remains unmoved in the presence of so much true gift-beauty as we have assembled for thoughtful gift-buyers. And it does not cost much when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

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NEAR BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY SALE OF DRESS GOODS.

Extraordinary values in Woolen Dress Goods, in our Basement Salesroom.

Dress lengths, suitable for Christmas Presents, at $2.50, $3.00, $4.00 and $4.50 the dress pattern; also, shorter lengths for Skirts, Waists and Misses Dresses, at reductions.

The remaining portion of the Manufacturers stock of Plaids, as advertised, at 50 cents per yard.

Waist, Blouse and Skirt lengths and remnants of various sizes, in plain and fancy silks, marked at from 30 cents to $1.00 per yard.

Patterns in Cotton Dress Fabrics, $1.00 to $2.50 per pattern; most serviceable for home wear.

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Is prepared with many selections in Carpets, Rugs, and Furniture.

TALE OF A FIRE

The Results of Allowing a Pet to Play with a Piece of Rubber.

To determine whether the incident referred to here was merely a thoughtless frolic or the result of a conspiracy might be embarrassing, although the person who ventures to tell the story, without vouching for its absolute truthfulness, drew certain inferences that may be perceptible.

The bicycle craze was at the bottom of the trouble, really, and the persons involved were a young couple, the wife having an inordinate desire for the company of her husband on Sundays and holidays. The husband had been deprived of the use of his wheel during the Summer because he preferred to board in a suburban settlement near the seashore, where the roads were sandy, but when he returned to town he looked forward to Sundays and holidays for enjoyment in company with other wheelmen. The couple had not been married long, and that fact must be taken into consideration. They are on the best of terms ordinarily, and the husband would be the last one to accuse his wife of perpetrating a mean trick, and the wife would be the last one to acknowledge that any meanness was a part of her nature.

They went temporarily to a strange boarding house, and, of course, the wife was lonesome except when her husband remained indoors with her or escorted her to the homes of friends, places of amusement, and elsewhere. The husband spoke frequently of using his wheel, and when Saturday came he had plans for a half-century run on Sunday. The wife protested against being left alone all day, and she said she was fortunate when rain fell and settled the question. On the following Sunday, however, the husband started off on his wheel, and thereby started this tale.

The wife went to church in the morning and read the newspapers and slept in the afternoon, thinking occasionally that the bicycle craze ought to be stopped somehow. When her husband bought his wheel in the Spring she did not object very strongly to his going out, because the exercise seemed to be beneficial, and she had some vague notions of having her own wheel in the course of time and accompanying him, but in the Fall the notions had disappeared and she was obliged to find consolation in the best way possible. While resting on the lounge, thinking, possibly, of the Sundays to come before wintry weather, she saw her pet, Dan, a terrier, frolicking on a rug and trying to tear an old rag doll. When it had been jerked under the lounge beyond the reach of paws she arose to move the lounge so that the dog could get the plaything, but she paused an instant and changed her mind.

On the dressing stand was a section of a bicycle tire—a sample of a new product that the husband had been advised to try. It was elastic and clean, and, as a plaything, would last for weeks. In a few minutes the terrier had forgotten about the old doll, and was trying to bite chunks from the piece of tire that had been thrown on the floor. Exasperated by inability to make any lasting impression on it, the dog snarled, bit at and shook it, getting raps on the nose at times when its elastic qualities were brought into play, until he almost went crazy, as the expression is. Hearing her husband coming up the stairs, the wife seized the piece of tire and replaced it on the stand. She had smiled during the dog's antics, but when her husband entered her lips stiffened and her glances were reproachful. The husband weakened, said he was sorry that he had been away so long, told how soft the roads were, and thought of a quarter-century run on the next Sunday.

Peace reigned for a week, except when Dan had the piece of tire to play with. For no other thing had the dog ever shown so much bad temper. He had played with old shoes and slippers, worsted balls, pieces of wood, and other odds and ends without much exasperation, but a sight of that piece of tire roused his fighting blood, and he would tackle it at any time it happened to be within reach. The husband did not know about that, because he had never been at home when the dog had been enraged greatly. In fact, he had tried to discourage any one from exciting the pet too much, having fear of fits.

The Sunday morning following was delightful, and the husband arose, brought up his wheel from the basement hallway, and cleaned and oiled it for the day's trip. The dog sniffed at the wheel, and became so furious, without any perceptible cause, that he was whipped and sent to a corner. The husband was slightly conscience stricken while he was working because his wife had pleaded with him to remain with her, attend church, and walk to the Park in the afternoon, but, as he had promised to meet a friend, the pleadings had not made much impression when he went down to breakfast. The machine remained against the wall.

Before finishing the meal, the husband heard a crash up stairs, and thought a chambermaid had broken a folding bedstead. The wife was silent and inclined to be sullen during the breakfast hour, and when her husband went up to their room she remained below and tried to be interested in the chatter of a veracious young woman who stopped her in the hallway. Not hearing her husband returning with his machine, she went to the room. The husband had on his housecoat, was smoking his pipe while reading, and trying to be calm and contented. The wife pondered a few minutes and then asked:

"Aren't you going to-day, dear?"

"No-o-o, not to-day."

He pointed at the overturned wheel and then at the dog that had slunk into a corner. She glanced at the collapsed tires and understood, for they had more punctures than the husband could have patched in a day, and they were wet with the dog's saliva.

"Dan! Dan!" she exclaimed. "I'm ashamed of you."

But she did not insist on going to church that day, and never afterward was the machine left where the dog could get at it. One result of the catastrophe, or possibly dogastrophe, was that the husband went riding only once in two weeks, unless holidays came between.

Flames in Rutherford.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Dec. 9.—Fire started just before midnight last night in the building occupied by the Post Office, at the corner of Depot Square and Park Avenue. The building was destroyed and the fire spread to surrounding structures. Atwell & Prince's drug store, Meyer's drug store, and Hapach's dry goods store are among those burning. The fire spread rapidly and is beyond the control of the firemen.

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BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av Fulton St. & Flatbush Av. Atlantic & Vermont Avs. and Greenpoint & Man. Avs.

We have an excellent Kersey Overcoat for $15;

Another one, worth 5 dollars more, we sell for $20;

And another one made with French facing, lap seams, raw edges, extra heavy double warp serge lining, silk velvet collar and heavy satin sleeve lining, for $25.

Every last penny's-worth of value that we could crowd into these coats has been put into them, and if any other firm can give you better garments for these prices they richly deserve your patronage.

$1.50 De Joinville Scarfs to-day, 85c. Imported House Coats, Dressing Gowns, Bath Robes, Traveling Rugs, and Mufflers at 20 per cent. under regular prices.

Too much Fine Underwear; prices cut to move it.

Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?

Out-of-town orders have our best attention.

BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

CARPETS.

Great Clearing-Up Sale

in all the different grades.

In the magnitude of a season like ours, there is an accumulation of broken lots, single pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating. Some of these we have made up into

RUGS OF VARIOUS SIZES, SUITABLE FOR ALL KINDS OF ROOMS, ALL AT REMNANT PRICES.

(Bring Size of Room.)

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MRS. MOORE ON THE KEELY MOTOR

She Writes a Letter in Which She Discusses Certain Recent Transactions and Rumors.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—In answer to a letter from Charles B. Collier, for many years counsel of John E. W. Keely, the inventor, Mrs. Bloomfield Moore has addressed a letter to that gentleman in which she makes some interesting statements regarding recent events bearing on the Keely Motor Company. After referring to a late publication in which the transfer of her privileges to a wealthy syndicate was alluded to, she says:

It was this word "privileges" which was construed by you all to mean my share in the inventions of the air-ship propeller and the railway traction engine, leading to the giving of information which was most incorrect, as no effort has ever been made to buy my interests.

Had Mr. Brewster asked me to make a proposition to them after I had refused his proposition on Nov. 7 I was prepared, on the same condition Col. Astor had accepted from me Oct. 23, to place under their control the "privileges" that I acquire from my contract with Mr. Keely.

When, on Nov. 5, the unauthorized and untrue statements of Col. Astor's transactions were made public I said that plans formed to have the scientific value of Mr. Keely's discoveries acknowledged publicly before commercial success is attained had been refuted for the third time within five years. I then despaired of accomplishing these aims, and Nov. 7, all negotiations with the financiers were abruptly brought to a close.

The privileges I value now as I never valued them before. To be relieved of all business transaction would have been such a priceless boon that I would then have given the half-interest in Mr. Keely's inventions which I offered and I refused if they would have held the gift of the good of the masses, for the progress of humanity, for the research in new fields and not for selfish aggrandizement. Now, there is nothing that could induce me to place these privileges in the hands of "financiers."

Barren of results as it has been for science, should Mr. Keely not recover from the attack which has kept him from his workshop for the last two weeks, nearly, what will be the verdict of posterity upon men who, having contemplated the raising of $10,000,000 for a scheme of their own to treat a company bringing out a new invention in a city, allowed this delay solely for financial ends, failing to stand by the agreement made that within two weeks the scientific world would see by the announcement that their syndicate was to employ apergy instead of electricity as the motive power, and no announcement made?

Mrs. Moore has made public this letter to Mr. Collier, her theory being that the public is interested in the matters to which it refers.

LIBERTY BELL FOR GLEN COVE SCHOOL

Children Raising Money to Buy the Atlanta Overflow Casting.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Dec. 8.—The pupils of the Glen Cove Union Schools are raising funds to pay for one of the bells cast from the metal left after the new Liberty Bell at the Atlanta Exposition had been cast.

To the committee having charge of the work of collecting old metal and Revolutionary relics from which to cast a new Liberty Bell, Dr. James S. Cooley of this place contributed a quantity of metal, which he secured when a boy. An old church in his native village was burned, and the bell destroyed. In searching the ruins, Dr. Cooley and several companions came upon the metal from the bell, that had been melted by the heat. Each took a quantity, and Dr. Cooley had saved his, with other relics he has collected.

He received word a short time ago that in consideration of his contribution, he had a five-dollar interest in a bell cast from the surplus metal and which was valued at $20. Dr. Cooley presented his interest in the bell to the school, and the pupils are raising the balance so that they can secure it.

It has been arranged that the bell shall be used in the room of the class having the highest standing at the end of each month.

Bequest to Dartmouth College.

From The Boston Journal.

The will of the late Mrs. William W. Brown of Manchester, N. H., who died Nov. 28, generously recognizes Dartmouth College, which it makes the residuary legatee to a certain part of her estate, and provides for the disposition of the same in a manner that will prove of lasting benefit. It bequeathes a legacy amounting to about $25,000, this amount to accumulate until it reaches $40,000, and then "to be used for the foundation of a professorship in the college, to be known as the William W. Brown professorship for the instruction in human physiology and its allied branches."

Mrs. Brown was the widow of Dr. William Whittier Brown, a graduate of the medical department in the class of '35. He was an eminent physician, spending most of his professional life in Manchester. It was the intention of Dr. Brown to establish a chair which might be of service both in the academic and medical departments. He made no mention of this, however, in his own will, leaving his entire estate to his widow, but Mrs. Brown has faithfully carried out the intention of her husband, and the bequest is in accordance with his wishes. The executor of the estate is the Hon. John Kimball of Concord, N. H.

W. & J. SL

Monday
December 9-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

THE USES OF DISCONTENT

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst Discusses Its Purpose in Human Life.

DEVELOPS CHARACTER AND CONTROL

Permitted on Earth in Order to Raise Our Aspirations to Higher Things—The Folly of Incessant Grumbling.

The Rev. Dr Charles H. Parkhurst preached a sermon on "Discontent" in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday. He said that too much criticism was a common failing of humanity, and one that all seemed easily to yield to. People criticised each other, they criticised the works of nature and the acts of God with too great readiness.

"There certainly is a great deal of friction between us and the world we have been put into," he said. "It seems to be a part of our nature from earliest life to old age to find fault with the things about us.

"Happiness consists in a perfect adjustment of worldly affairs according to our conception of what they should be. Heaven as we conceive it is a place where everything is arranged in accordance with our views as to what constitutes happiness. We all desire to be comfortable and we cannot understand how, if God is a being of infinite power to create and ordain all things as He wishes, He should not arrange everything so as to shut out the possibility of discomfort or annoyance. It takes a little deeper thought than that of a child to realize that God can have feelings of love for us without giving us everything we want. The little child murmurs against the downpour of rain on a Spring day which interrupts its game or play. And yet there is good in the rain, though the child does not realize it. Others feel oppressed by the darkness of night, yet without night we could not enjoy the beautiful picture of the stars.

"And yet it was one of the highest teachings of Christ, and a chief cause of His visit to mankind, to make man discontented—not, mind you, the discontent that stirs up rebellion and the worst passions. The purpose of that discontent was to produce a higher and nobler aspiration than the things of this world could satisfy.

"It is an interesting thing to consider that Adam never amounted to anything until Satan entered Paradise and tempted him. Until Satan entered the garden Adam was innocent. Now, innocence is not character; it is the raw material from which something is formed, perhaps lofty and noble. But it is only after a certain amount of struggling that the character is formed. The innocence must be tried and tested. It must be proved in the fire of ordeal. You might just as well say that intelligence could be dropped into a brain as to say that character could be dropped into an untried soul. There is no character in the soul doing good when that good can be done easily. Adam had to climb outside his innocence in order to attain character.

"There are people who go about among religious folks to display their intellectual smartness, well-constructed aphorisms, and clever sayings. The religious folks are not prepared intellectually to answer the fallacies and witty though unsound sayings of these agnostics or godless people who build an ephemeral reputation on nothing but the human desire to criticise everything in heaven and earth.

"Even with the confidence we have in the life to come there is an inclination in our nature to grumble and to criticise. It would be folly for us to expect to be able to understand every aspect of the universe. It would be stupid in us to expect to give an interpretation to every unusual occurrence and unexpected episode in the routine of the world."

DR. MORGAN MAKES AN APPEAL.

Good Work of the Chapel of the Heavenly Rest to be Continued.

In the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. David Parker Morgan delivered the annual parish sermon, a feature of which was his earnest and eloquent appeal on behalf of the Chapel of the Heavenly Rest, at 116 East Forty-seventh Street, and the east side missionary work connected with it. Two and a half years ago, Dr. Morgan said, he leased the old Church of the Epiphany, and it was converted to its present uses as a chapel and centre of missionary work as an experiment. It had greatly prospered. At the first Sunday school service held there 46 persons were present. Last Sunday the attendance was 234, and of these 200 were communicants. There are 700 members and 70 teachers in the Sunday school and other departments of the chapel work, and these departments include a young men's club, a chapel club, a chapter of the King's Daughters, a mending guild, of which Miss E. P. Patterson, daughter of Supreme Court Justice Patterson, is President; a mothers' meeting, and a Penny Provident Club. The lease of the chapel expires on April 30 next, and the Rev. Dr. Morgan urged his hearers not to let the good work discontinue. It was the duty of the church, he said, either to buy the present chapel or erect a new mission structure.

The text of Dr. Morgan's sermon was from Isaiah, liv., 2: "Lengthen thy cords and strengthen thy stakes." These words embodied the combined principles of progress and stability, he said, and what the Lord had joined together men should not put asunder. The Vestry of the Church of the Heavenly Rest had tried to combine these principles. Progress was a law of life. A member of a firm which had recently failed had told him the trouble was due to too much old dry wood in the firm. The older element could not keep pace with the younger. The same principle applied in the house of God. With progress there must also be stability, and the authorities of the parish had sought that also. The Bishop of the diocese in consecrating the church on May 18, 1893, had said: "Not a few of us feared that the Church of the Heavenly Rest, like some other churches, would prove but the grave in which the Lord types of its founders would be buried." But this had not proved to be the case. By the munificence of its parishioners every debt had been canceled at Easter, 1893, and on the day of its consecration an endowment fund had been started by a contribution of $1,000 from Mrs. George Lewis. So had the stakes been strengthened. In 1887 there were 718 communicants; now there were 1,247, and on last Easter 1,087 had actually communed. In 1887 only $553 had been spent upon the church's fresh-air fund; this year more than $2,000 had been so expended. In 1887 the church had no fresh-air home of its own; to-day it had two, the Helen Frances Home and the Mary Aurelia Home, with ten acres of land, in the Berkshire Hills, Columbia County, together with the free and unincumbered property of the parish, through the munificence of two of the parishioners. The Helen Frances Home, through the donor, Dr. Humphreys, would be kept open this Winter as a home for convalescents, where they could be sent by friends for the nominal fee of $5 a week.

In concluding, the Rev. Dr. Morgan renewed his appeal in behalf of these institutions and the Forty-seventh Street Chapel. There was a large congregation present, and the collection for the rector's fund was very liberal.

THE DANGERS OF CULTURE.

Dr. Heber Newton Thinks Some Substitute Culture for Religion.

"The Dangers to the Moral and Religious Life from Culture" was the topic of the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton's morning sermon yesterday in All Souls' Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street.

"Culture's crown is character," began Dr. Newton. "To form a noble character and to breathe through it the spirit of aspiration, faith, and worship—this is the end and aim of culture. As a matter of fact, however, many people whom we must call cultured seem to fail to find in their intellectual life a stimulus to the moral and religious life, but rather find in it a substitute for morality and religion.

"In the culture of intellect there is danger of developing it beyond its due proportions—of turning thus a means into an end. The intellectual life is so noble, it opens such charms and exercises such a mighty fascination that one is apt to forget that after all it is not an end but a means to the true end of being. In its pleasure there is the danger of losing the thirst for other and higher joys.

"Cultivation may bring about an over-refining of the nature in which strength is sacrificed to grace. You may polish the substance out of a fine diamond. The thoroughbred may be too thoroughly bred. Blue blood must not lose the flush of the democratic red or the microscope will reveal the penalty which nature inflicts on purism.

"Nothing will compensate for the absence of virility. There is such a creature as an intellectual dude. Culture may ensnare the moral sense in the love of beauty. Sensuousness merges readily into sensuality. The artistic people have too often been unmoral, if not immoral, and usually first one and then the other. Beauty may fall from a priestess to a bawd. Culture may yield one enough knowledge to confuse the moral sense and bewilder the soul without leading on to the larger and deeper knowledge which will reinvigorate beauty and renew the spirit's trust. Both morality and religion may suffer in the enlargement of the mind. The growth of the mind is also very apt to become in the earlier stages a growth out from clear belief into a vague suspicion of all faith. The remedy for this moral and religious unsettling lies not in a retreat from knowledge, but in a manful advance into larger knowledge. In the lofty hunger for self-improvement one may lose all sense of the loftier hunger for humanity's improvement. The woman who turns with an earnest ardor from society's amenities to literature, music, art, in the fine joys of thought and feeling finds no time to spare for helping her wretched fellow-creatures, the poor who suffer meekly in hunger, who die in sickness in our dark tenements, and whose only symbol of joy is in the rum jug.

"And thus," said Dr. Newton in conclusion, "cultus opens into religion, and in seeking to win a perfect manhood we surrender ourselves to the leadership of the Christ, who reached His peerless perfection not in patient waiting on the schools of the learned rabbis or in absorbing studies of the nature which He loved so well, but in devoting Himself to the service of mankind, as doing thus the will of His Father in heaven."

CHRISTIANS AND THE BIBLE.

Dr. Satterlee Says Higher Criticism Has Increased Scripture Study.

In Calvary Episcopal Church, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, yesterday morning there was an unusualy large attendance, as it was thought that the rector, the Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, would make some reference to his recent election as Bishop of the new Diocese of Washington. He made no allusion to it, however, preaching simply a doctrinal sermon, taking his text from the fourth verse of the fifteenth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. Among other things he said that there was a question whether men now loved the Bible as much as their forefathers did, and he believed it could be answered emphatically in the affirmative. Though the Bible had at one time occupied an exaggerated position, it was the one universal Book, the only one which held its own in all ages and climes and among all nations. When men lost faith in the Bible something was wrong with their perspective. Men who took no interest in the Bible were those who took no interest in anything but the present, and did not want to be inspired by anything high and noble and divine. The influence of higher criticism had been to induce a wider study of the Bible and to confirm the truth of what was claimed by Christians for the Old and the New Testaments.

CHURCHES AND POPULATION.

Dr. Peters Compares Their Relations in This City and Makes Suggestions.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters yesterday morning preached in the Bloomingdale Church on "Is New-York a Christian City?" His sermon was the companion one to his address of the preceding Sunday.

"In 1840 we had in this city one Protestant Church to every 2,071 of the population," he said. "In 1850 one to every 2,442, in 1860 one to every 2,777, in 1870 one to every 2,480, in 1880 one to 3,048, and in 1890 one to 3,544, or, if we take the police census, one to 4,006. In comparison with the growth of the population, the Presbyterian Church has lost 17 per cent. in this city in twenty years. The Methodist Church in this city, in nineteen years, increased only 26½ per cent., and the Dutch Reformed Church sustained the loss of 10 per cent. There is not a church in this city that has grown at all in proportion to the growth in the population.

"The Christian forces at work below Fourteenth Street, with a population of 700,000, are not so large as they were twenty years ago, and although 200,000 people have moved in below Fourteenth Street, twenty churches have moved out. One Jewish synagogue and two Catholic churches have been added, so that, counting churches of every kind, there are seventeen less than there were twenty years ago. Our pulpits ring with frequent appeals for money to establish missions in the destitute West. The population in the City of New-York exceeds that of North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Colorado, and Wyoming. The Presbyterians and Congregationalists have less than 100 pastors in this city, while in the States mentioned the two denominations have nearly 600 pastors and workers. The greatest mission field in America is in New-York City, and not in the far-away regions.

"The recent canvass made by the Church Temperance Society has given valuable statistics which we may use in this study. One district, with a population of 16,391 people, has one saloon to every 111 inhabitants and one church to every 8,196. From Canal to East Houston and from the Bowery to Broadway there is a population of 28,266; 179 saloons, one to 158, and 3 churches, one to 9,422. From the Bowery to Essex Street east and Houston Street to Hester Street, with a population of 49,359, there are 237 saloons, one to 208, and five churhes, one to 9,872.

"In a section between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth Streets, west of Eighth Avenue, there is but one church to 10,561 people. In the same section west of Ninth Avenue, one church to 14,850 people, west of Tenth Avenue one church to 31,926; west of Tenth Avenue, between Fortieth and Sixty-fourth Streets, there is only one church for the 46,563 people living in the district, while from West Sixty-eighth Street to Ninety-fifth Street, between Central Park and the Hudson River, there are twenty churches and more in process of erection, so before long every clique will have its own steepled club. Between Eighty-sixth Street and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, east of Fifth Avenue, there are 223,000 people, in which district one of our denominations has one church, while in the same district west of Fifth Avenue there are 72,000 people, and this denomination has nine churches among them.

"To build fine churches for the few and pauperize the poor by building plain chapels for them is a defiance of Christ's spirit. God's house should be built for all alike. These churchless masses must be won for Christ. What are the churches doing to win them? We have too many churches where they are least needed, and not enough where they are most needed. We are hindering each other's work by ruinous rivalry; we overlap the work, waste money, and needlessly wear out the workers. Denominationalism locates churches where they can be supported in fine style. Christianity goes where its saving influences are most needed."

Opposed to Women Preachers.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 8.—The question of women preachers was ruled on in the Mississippi Methodist Conference, South, in session at Yazoo City yesterday. Presiding Elder Weems of the Vicksburg district reported that the Rev. Mr. Grimes invited Mrs. Mollie McGee Snell, a revivalist, to assist in conducting a revival. When the Presiding Elder desired the engagement canceled Grimes said God would "break his neck" if he interfered with women preachers. Bishop Duncan ruled emphatically that the Methodist Church did not recognize the right of women to preach, but adhered to the doctrine of St. Paul on the subject. Considerable feeling has been aroused on the question in Mississippi and Tennessee, many laymen taking issue with the Bishop.

GUEST OF THE JESUITS

Cardinal Gibbons Conducts Pontifical Mass in St. Francis Xavier's.

CELEBRATION OF A DUAL FEAST

Father Higgins Praises the Jesuits for Their Unremitting Work for the Advancement of Catholicism.

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore celebrated Pontifical high mass yesterday in St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street. The Cardinal, who arrived Saturday evening from Baltimore, was the guest of the Jesuit Fathers of the College of St. Francis Xavier.

The services were in celebration of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception and of St. Francis Xavier. The admission to the church was by ticket, and long before 11 o'clock, the hour fixed for the pontifical high mass, every seat was filled. Crowds were on the sidewalks in front of the church, and it required the efforts of a dozen policemen to keep a passage clear for those who held tickets.

The high altar of the church was beautifully decorated with flowers and plants.

Cardinal Gibbons.
He Celebrated Mass in the Church of St. Francis Xavier.

Hundreds of candles were blazing on the altar, and the odors of incense and of flowers permeated the entire edifice. The relics of St. Francis Xavier were exposed for the veneration of the faithful before the altar of the Blessed Virgin.

The procession of the clergy, which was headed by forty altar boys, clad in scarlet soutanes and white surplices, emerged from the sacristy of the church at 11 o'clock. At the end of the procession was Cardinal Gibbons, with the Deacon and Sub-Deacon of the Mass on either side. The Cardinal was in full pontifical robes, and wore the mitre and long scarlet soutane. His train was held by four pages.

His Eminente took his seat on the throne on the Gospel side of the altar. He was there divested of his robes and clothed in the vestments of the mass. The mitre was taken from his head, and the red skull cap of a Cardinal, put in its place. Then the Cardinal was escorted to the altar and the mass was begun. The assistant priest was the Rev. Harmar C. Denny, S. J.; the Deacons of Honor, the Rev. William F. Gannon, S. J., and the Rev. Patrick J. Casey, S. J.; the Deacon of the Mass, the Rev. Peter J. O'Carroll, S. J.; the Sub-Deacon of the Mass, the Rev. Martin J. Scott, S. J., and master of ceremonies, the Rev. Francis de S. Hoyle, S. J.; Sub-Deacon of the Cross, the Rev. Francis A. Tondorf.

The Cardinal sang the mass very distinctly, and his clear, musical voice could be heard all over the church. A special musical programme had been arranged for the occasion. A choir of sixty voices, under the direction of the Rev. Father Young, S. J., sang the mass. The programme of the choir was as follows:

Prelude—Third Sonata in A, (first part)..
Mendelssohn
"Ecce Sacerdos," chorus and quartet...Dethier
"Kyrie" and "Agnus Del".....Widor
"Gloria," (B minor).....Viedermeyer
Graduale .....Silas
"Credo," &c., ("Ste. Cécile").....Gounod
Offertory—"Ave Maria".....Brahms
Postlude, choral and fugue, Fifth (new) Sonata..
Guilmant

The Rev. A. V. Higgins, Provincial of the Order of St. Dominic, preached the panegyric of St. Francis Xavier, after the celebration of the mass. Father Higgins extolled the life of St. Francis, and incidentally told of the work which has been accomplished for the Catholic Church by the members of the Society of Jesus.

"In dark and evil days," said he, "in days of disloyalty and disaffection, it was the privilege of the Jesuits to uphold the teachings of the Catholic Church and to reawaken religious truth of the masses. No wonder, then, that the services of the Society of Jesus have won for it the enduring place which it holds in the affection of Catholic hearts, and no wonder that against the society have been directed the vindictiveness and the calumny of those who hate the Church, for the Jesuits have always been the most loyal, the most able, the most uncompromising, and the most successful champions of the Church and her interests."

Father Higgins also praised the great services which the Society of Jesus had done by means of the supply of religious literature which it was disseminating all over the world. In conclusion, he said that Catholics owe an undying obligation to the Jesuit order for its labors on behalf of the Church.

Archbishop Corrigan called at the College of St. Francis Xavier at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and paid his respects to Cardinal Gibbons. The Archbishop was accompanied by the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral, and his secretary, the Rev. J. M. Connolly. The Archbishop dined with the Cardinal and the Jesuit fathers.

The Cardinal will visit the Catholic Seminary at Dunwoodie to-day, in company with Archbishop Corrigan.

A sermon on the "Immaculate Conception" was preached last night in St. Francis Xavier's Church by the Rev. J. F. X. O'Connor, S. J., and solemn benediction was given.

MEETING OF VETERAN METHODISTS

An Old Folks' Service Held in the Church at Red Bank.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 8.—An old folks' service was held in the First Methodist Church to-day. Most of the aged members of the church were present and nearly all of them told of the time and manner of their conversion and other incidents in their Christian experience.

The service was conducted by the Rev. J. Ward Gamble, pastor of the church. Fruits and flowers and sheaves of corn and wheat formed the pulpit decorations, and the hymns sung were those rendered a half century ago in schoolhouse and farmhouse prayer meetings. A love feast ushered in the service.

The oldest person present was Joseph Wood, aged eighty-six, who joined the Bordentown Methodist Church sixty-three years ago. His wife, who was also present, joined the Bleecker Street (New-York) Methodist Episcopal Church fifty-three years ago. Mrs. John S. Hubbard, a Methodist for fifty-four years; Mrs. Susan Barker, for sixty years, and Mrs. Mockey, for sixty-nine years, were among the others who spoke.

Iowa Banker Sentenced to Prison.

WAUKON, Iowa, Dec. 8.—B. F. Boomer, on trial for fraudulent banking and receiving money on deposit after his bank was known to be insolvent, was found guilty yesterday and sentenced to five years in Anamosa Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $5,000. It was charged that he defrauded depositors out of nearly $70,000.

HAD ITS SILVER JUBILEE

Church of St. Mary the Virgin Celebrates the 25th Anniversary of Its Establishment.

Hundreds were turned away from the door of the new Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin yesterday morning, many having understood that the church was to be formally dedicated. As a matter of fact, the formal dedication and consecration will take place on Thursday morning next, Dec. 12, at 10 o'clock, when Bishop Potter will officiate, and most impressive ceremonies will be witnessed.

The Rev. Father Brown, the pastor of the church, has sent out invitations to the High Church officials of many other cities and many of them are already in town.

Yesterday was the occasion of the celebration of the silver jubilee, or twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the church. Among the high ecclesiastics present were Bishop C. C. Grafton of Fon du Lac, Canon Knowles, the Right Rev. J. B. Meredith of Chicago, the Rev. Henry Satterlee, and others equally prominent in Church circles.

After the conclusion of the usual preliminary church service, the Rev. Arthur Ritchie of St. Ignatius's Church, Fortieth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, preached the sermon on the text, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Father Ritchie told the story of the vision which appeared to Ezekiel when he saw the chariot of fire and its inmates riding upon the whirlwind, and then likened it to the great Catholic Church, riding on to victory. God's kingdom, he said, may seem to be slow to the worldly minded, who are hurrying along with the fast-moving affairs of our time, but the world and these affairs were but for the moment, and the kingdom of God was eternal.

He asked how many of his hearers loved their neighbors as themselves and pictured the man of wealth who gave millions for charitable purposes. Did he love his neighbor as himself? In a measure, yes; but he was a capitalist and didn't share his riches with his workingmen. Those who sacrificed portions of their time in visiting the poor and the sick, and in visiting the hospitals, were, many of them, merely anxious to gain proselytes to their own particular faith. And so it was with the generality of mankind. In Christ's life, however, a different phase was manifest. Christ's whole life was a life of love and unselfishness from beginning to end, and He had proved His love and unselfishness in finally laying down His life that we should all enjoy life eternal if we would but grasp the opportunity and accept of His beneficences.

The preacher then asserted that the only way in which we might all be saved was to follow the injunctions of the Master—to love our neighbor as ourselves and to love Christ and serve Him.

The new Church of St. Mary the Virgin stands midway between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, and fronts on Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets.

At yesterday morning's high mass, the first ever held in the church, there was scarcely standing room, even the aisles and adjoining chapels being uncomfortably crowded. The altar was almost invisible behind palms and flowers.

The service was somewhat similar to that of the Roman Catholic Church, with the exception that the English language was used throughout instead of the Latin.

The processional, too, was somewhat novel to churchgoers. It formed at the altar, and after the censer had been blessed it moved slowly up the north aisle, preceded by the altar boys and acolytes, and then followed the visiting clergy, Father Brown and his assistants, with Bishop Grafton and his attendants bringing up the rear. Immediately following the acolytes were two cornetists, who played, as they proceeded slowly, the airs of the Two-Hundredth and Fifteenth and Three Hundred and Ninety-sixth Hymns, which the others sang. The procession passed around the rear of the pews and then down the centre aisle to the altar, within, or behind, the rail of which they sat until the conclusion of the services.

HAS A COLOSSAL CRUCIFIX

Church of the Paulist Fathers Enriched by a Woman Donor.

The Church of the Paulist Fathers, at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, has been enriched by the acquisition of a colossal crucifix which has just been presented to the church by a donor whose name is withheld. The gift has been placed in the second chapel from the altar, on the south side of the building, and was seen yesterday for the first time by the members of the congregation.

No cross in this country, and only one in the world—which stands in the Vatican in Rome, and after which this one was designed—can approach in size or grandeur this massive and curious example of ecclesiastical art. The crucifix was sculptured in Paris, after the design of Bonchardon, and was executed by Blais Ainé & Co., Rue Bonaparte, through Joseph Bayan of this city.

In its dimensions the cross is 13½ feet in height, with arms measuring 6 feet 8 inches. It is of polished black granite from quarries in Belgium, and was cut out of a block of solid stone. As the cross stands, with its shaft and arms 16 inches square, it weighs 5½ tons.

The figure of the Saviour is of bronze, and is 6 feet 2 inches in height, and was also executed after Bonchardon's painting of the Crucifixion. It is artistically wrought, and is finished in the most careful fashion.

The donor of the crucifix is a woman whose good works are known throughout the Parish of St. Paul the Apostle, but she declines to have her name connected with this important gift.

MANY STREETS IN DANGER

Brooklyn Trolley Companies Now Trying to Get 260 Miles.

SCHEME OF THE MONSTER GRIDIRON

City of Churches Will Become City of Trolleys if Petitions Are Granted—A Map of Electric Streets.

There was a great outpouring of the people of Brooklyn Friday night at the City Hall to protest before the Railroad Committee of the Common Council against the wholesale seizure of the streets for trolley roads. But, notwithstanding this large gathering, it is probable that very few citizens across the East River fully realize the significance of the recent applications by the Brooklyn Heights and Nassau Electric Companies for extensions of their systems.

Should one or the other of these companies succeed in obtaining the franchises they have asked the Aldermen to give them, there will be comparatively few streets in Brooklyn spared from the spoliation of the deadly trolley.

Not content with honeycombing the annexed district with trolley routes, the Nassau Electric Company, under the management of P. H. Flynn, now seeks to weld nearly all of the important thoroughfares and residence streets in the built-up part of the city into its system. Mr. Flynn's scheme is to tap every locality in Brooklyn with his three main trunk line routes to Coney Island, Manhattan Beach, and Canarsie Beach. He wants to get at the bridge, at Columbia Heights, at Fulton Ferry, at Broadway Ferry, and at the nib end of Greenpoint. He is trying to go everywhere, including all the cemeteries.

He seeks to occupy Livingston Street, Monroe Street, Classon Avenue, Pacific Street, State Street, Washington Avenue, Sixth Avenue, Bridge Street, Concord Street, and other streets occupied wholly or in part by fine private residences. Mr. Flynn's request to introduce the trolley in Monroe Street, Classon Avenue, Washington Avenue, and Sixth Avenue has aroused especially sharp indignation and opposition, and political destruction is threatened the Aldermen who hand over those streets to the surface electric roads.

The bitter fight against the late William Richardson and his Sunday ruse to lay his rails along Seventh Avenue are well remembered by many who live on Sixth Avenue. There is likely to be no less bitter and prolonged fight against a trolley franchise for Sixth Avenue.

The Nassau company wants, altogether, franchises for about sixty miles of streets.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and its alter ego, the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, who are now rivals for the suburban traffic to the seashore, have put in applications for franchises for about 200 miles of streets.

In order to make the present and prospective situation perfectly clear to the people of Brooklyn, THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day publishes a map showing the present and proposed trolley lines. By this map a startling idea is at once obtained of the immense gridiron of electric roads which have been or are to be put down in Brooklyn.

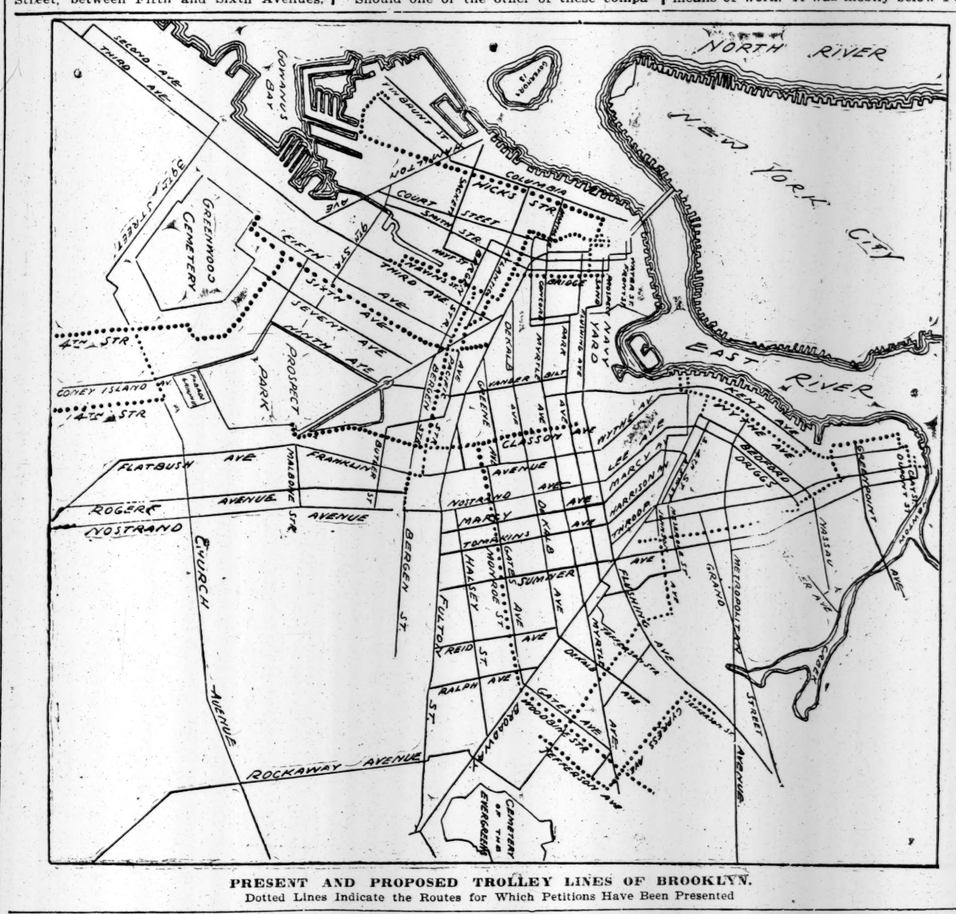
It will soon cease to be a City of Churches and will become a City of Trolleys. Looking at the map, it seems there will be hardly room enough across the river for a citizen to turn around in without striking his nose or his heels against a trolley car.

The Brooklyn Heights Company not only wants all that Mr. Flynn is after, but a great deal more. It would like to have a few more trolley lines zigzagging across the pleasant suburb of Flatbush.

It would like to run trolley cars on South Portland Avenue, on Nevins Street, and on Ewen Street. It, too, would like to occupy Sixth Avenue and Monroe Street.

Both roads want to run trolley cars through Liberty Street, the new three-million-dollar approach to the bridge. Originally an alley, Liberty Street was widened at immense expense by the bridge Trustees, ostensibly to give vehicle traffic from South Brooklyn by way of Clinton Street a better way of reaching the bridge. The Flynn road and the Brooklyn Heights Company both want to appropriate the costly bridge plaza, which has already been roofed in by the unsightly structures of the elevated railroads.

Neither system is likely to acquire the extended franchises in the present state of public sentiment in Brooklyn except after a great struggle.



PRESENT AND PROPOSED TROLLEY LINES OF BROOKLYN.
Dotted Lines Indicate the Routes for Which Petitions Have Been Presented

Trolley Smokers of Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company will begin to-day to run smoking cars on the Fulton Avenue line. These cars will run on a headway of eight minutes between 6:45 and 9:30 o'clock in the morning and 4 and 6:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The cars will be painted red so that they will be easy to distinguish.

If it be found that the cars are well patronized, similar ones will be placed on the other lines.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell on Temperance.

The Rev. Dr. John W. Campbell, the new pastor of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, lectured on "Rum; Its Results and Reformers," at Chickering Hall, yesterday, under the auspices of the American Temperance Union.

IS SIXTY-NINE YEARS OLD

New-York City Mission and Tract Society and Its Work for the Poor.

The sixty-ninth annual meeting of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society was held yesterday afternoon in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. It was opened with Bible reading and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, after which the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, Vice President of the society, introduced the Rev. A. H. McKinney, who is in charge of Olivet Chapel, who told of east side mission work. Miss E. R. Rowe and Miss Fannie Gregg, two of the society's workers who are associated with the Training School for Christian Work, also told of east side work, particularly that done by women. There was a lack of trained, consecrated Christian workers, they said, and it was the aim of the training school to supply this want, at the same time extending its field of good by utilizing the efforts of the pupils and giving them practical training.

John Jaeger, a converted truckman, made a brief address, in which he described his rescue from degradation by the society and his present missionary work.

The Rev. Dr. Schauffler gave a brief description of the society's methods and means of work. It was mostly below Fourteenth Street, he said, where there were fourteen less churches twenty-one years ago than there was an increase in population. There are seventy-three mission workers in this field and three chapels—the Olivet, the De Witt Memorial, and the Broome Street Tabernacle. In these services are held, and instruction given in various languages. Trained nurses are provided by the society, besides baths for boys, gymnasiums, reading rooms, &c. Dr. Schauffler concluded by asking the continued support of the society by the churches.

There was a similar meeting last evening in the West Presbyterian Church, in Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, at which President Morris K. Jesup presided, and ten-minute addresses were made by the Rev. A. J. Kerr, the Rev. A. Anighi, the Rev. Mr. Leonhardt, and the Misses Bainbridge and Nicholls.

DOUBLE CALL FOR THE AMBULANCE

Injured Boy Lies in the Street a Half Hour—The Other Patient a Confirmed Cigarette Smoker.

Two newsboys were playing around the Mail Street end of the Post Office yesterday afternoon when one of them, Benjamin Yuttlibe, stepped on the elevator and started it downward. The boy hung to the platform, and his companion, in trying to stop the elevator, started it upward.

Yuttlibe was caught between the platform and the elevator and badly hurt. An ambulance was sent for, but did not arrive for half an hour, the boy meanwhile lying shivering with the cold and moaning from the pains.

His injuries did not prove so serious as was expected, and amputation of the left leg, which was crushed, will not be necessary. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, and the other boy was taken in charge by the Gerry society.

About the same time the call for the ambulance in this case was received a call was sent in for a case at Park Row and Pearl Street, which explained the delay in its appearance.

The patient in the second case was Albert Kirchner, who says he has neither home nor friends. He was found amusing a crowd by his queer actions and by his repeated requests for cigarettes. Kirchner would ask for a cigarette, of which he used thirty in about as many minutes, and when supplied with one would exclaim: "Ah! I can't live without them," and, lighting it, lay back on the sidewalk in perfect pleasure.

Dr. Richardson of the Hudson Street Hospital said that Kirchner is a confirmed cigarette smoker and had been in that hospital for treatment on several occasions, he being subject to epileptic fits due to excessive smoking.

Arrivals from Europe.

Among those who arrived from Europe yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Etruria were Capt. Theodore Berseneff, Clarence A. Cook, Capt. A. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Tor Pyk, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Reid, Mrs. Quincy Thorndyke, and Capt. B. C. Urquhart.

On the Hamburg-American Line steamship Augusta Victoria were Mr. and Mrs. J. Park Alexander

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...7:13 |Sun sets...4:33|Moon sets.. --

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	12:37	1:00	6:47	7:16
Governors Island	1:07	1:22	7:29	8:02
Hell Gate	3:00	3:15	8:57	9:30

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 9.

Steamship.	Port or Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Belgravia	Newcastle	Nov. 22
Chalmette	New-Orleans	Dec. 1
Energia	Gibraltar	Nov. 23
Georgic	Liverpool	Nov. 29
La Gascogne	Havre	Nov. 30
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Dec. 4
Lowlands	Gibraltar	Nov. 23
Madiana	St. Thomas	Dec. 4
Manhanset	Rotterdam	Nov. 29
Martello	Hull	Nov. 24
Orinoco	Bermuda	Dec. 5
Panama	Bordeaux	Nov. 25
Rotterdam	Amsterdam	Nov. 27
Thetis	Gibraltar	Nov. 23
Yumuri	Havana	Dec. 5

TUESDAY, DEC. 10.

Alene	Kingston	Dec. 5
Bolivia	Gibraltar	Nov. 26
City of Augusta	Savannah	Dec. 7
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 8
Concho	Galveston	Dec. 4
Massachusetts	London	Nov. 26
Palatia	Hamburg	Nov. 28
Seminole	Jacksonville	Dec. 7

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11.

Alianca	Colon	Dec. 4
El Norte	New-Orleans	Dec. 6
Excelsior	New-Orleans	Dec. 5
Kensington	Antwerp	Dec. 4
Majestic	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Monomoy	Dundee	Nov. 28
Newport	Cuba	Dec.
Pacific	Sunderland	Nov. 26
Pomeranian	Glasgow	Nov. 30
Wells City	Swansea	Nov. 27
Yucatan	Havana	Dec. 7

THURSDAY, DEC. 12.

Albano	Hamburg	Nov. 28
Aller	Bremen	Dec. 3
Alma	Gibraltar	Nov. 27
Maribel	Navassa	Dec. 7
Comal	Galveston	Dec. 5
Dresden	Bremen	Nov. 30
Scotia	Hamburg	Nov. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Iroquois	Dec. 9	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Panama	Dec. 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Nomadic	Dec. 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Britannia	Dec. 10	Marseilles	81 Broadway.
Panama	Dec. 10	Bordeaux	F'ch,Edye Co.
Spree	Dec. 10	Bremem	2 Bowling Gr.
Virginia	Dec. 10	Copenh'g'n	37 Broadway.
Mohican	Dec. 10	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
Ardie	Dec. 10	Haiti	5 Bowling Gr.
Finance	Dec. 10	Colon	Pier 57 N. R.
El Paso	Dec. 10	N. Orleans	343 Broadway.
Colombia	Dec. 10	Galveston	Pier 34 N. R.
Lampasas	Dec. 11	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Britannic	Dec. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Dec. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Algonquin	Dec. 11	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Gulf of Akaba	Dec. 11	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
C. of Wash'ton	Dec. 11	Havana	113 Wall St.
St. Louis	Dec. 11	Southp'ton	6 Bowling Gr.
Ardanmhor	Dec. 11	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
South Cambria	Dec. 11	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Otranto	Dec. 12	Newcastle	21 State St.
Melpomene	Dec. 12	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
England	Dec. 12	London	15 Whit'll St.
Furnessia	Dec. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
D. Calzadi	Dec. 12	Amsterdam	29 Broadway.
Manhanset	Dec. 12	Bristol	25 Whit'll St.
Andes	Dec. 12	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Orinoco	Dec. 12	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Dec. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Hilary	Dec. 13	Para	Booth & Co.
Seminole	Dec. 13	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	Dec. 13	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
British King	Dec. 14	Antwerp	21-22 State St.
Martello	Dec. 14	Hull	21-22 State St.
Ludgate Hill	Dec. 14	London	21-22 State St.
Gascogne	Dec. 14	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Dec. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Wells City	Dec. 14	Bristol	25 Whit'll St.
Pulatia	Dec. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Edam	Dec. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Alene	Dec. 14	Jamaica	24 State St.
Venezuela	Dec. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Kaffir Prince	Dec. 14	Mont'video	2-4 Stone St.
Turk'h Prince	Dec. 14	Pern'buco	2-4 Stone St.
Madiana	Dec. 14	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Louisiana	Dec. 14	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
C. of Kingston	Dec. 14	Jamaica	19 Whit'll St.
Yumuri	Dec. 14	Havana	113 Wall St.
Aller	Dec. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Dec. 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Georgic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	Dec. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday Dec. 8.

SS Kathi Prince, (Br.,) Olditch, Santos Nov. 6, via St Lucia 29th, with mdse to J. C. Seuger. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Genoa Nov. 27, via Gibraltar, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Jenney, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Hairby, Rio Janeiro Nov. 7th and St. Lucia 30th, with mdse and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 12:05 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS F. W. Brune, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse to H. C. Foster.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Baudelon, Havre Nov. 30, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. South of Fire Island at 5:35 P. M.

Bark Daisy Read, Mitchell, Pascagoula Nov. 16, with lumber to order—vessel to Swan & Son.

Bark Henry A. Litchfield, Hulbert, Brunswick Ga., Nov. 25, with lumber to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig James Brown, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) James, Zaza 28 ds, with mahogany to J. Kelvalle—vessel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., northeast, fresh breeze, snowing, thick off shore.

Sailed.

SS Bellarden, for Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro; Adria, for Kingston, Jamaica; Pocahontas, for Maracaibo, Trieste, and Venice; Maskelyne, for Antwerp.

Bark America, for St. Kitts.

Notice to Mariners.

The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Lighthouse Board, Third District, Tompkinsville, N. Y.: The whistling buoy that on Oct. 2 was placed for experimental purposes about 75 ft W N W from the Gedney Channel Whistling Buoy, entrance to New-York Lower Bay, is temporarily discontinued for repairs, and will be replaced as soon as possible.

Newfoundland Reef, Greenwich Cove, Connecticut.—On Dec. 5 the color of the spar buoy marking Newfoundland Reef, channel into Greenwich Cove, Connecticut, was changed from red and black horizontal stripes to all red, and the buoy marked No. 4. On the same day the number of the red spar buoy marking Cormorant Reef, channel into Greenwich Cove from the westward, was changed from No. 4 to No. 2½.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New-York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, sld. from Liverpool for New-York yesterday.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Lancaster, sld. from Liverpool for New-York yesterday.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Haines, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 10:40 A. M. to-day.

HAVRE, Dec. 8.—SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Laboeuf, arr. here to-day.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

133—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. Fisher. 81—Lakey & Duncan vs. United States. 83—Empire Warehouse Company vs. steamship Advance. 84—Same vs. steamship Alianca. 85—Same vs. steamship Segurance. 86—Same vs. Vigilancia. 87—Tiffany vs. United States. 88—Commercial Union Assurance Company vs. steamship Alliance. 40—United States vs. Passavant. 41—Same vs. same.

Motion Calendar.—1—City of Carlsbad vs. Kutnow. 2—American Cable Railway Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 3—American Sugar Refining Company vs. steamship Euripides.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

188—Abramson vs. tug Henry D. McCord. 223—Excelsior Steamboat Company vs. lighter Comet 224—Cornell Steamboat Company vs. Barney dumper No. 8. 225—Same vs. Barney dumper No. 13. 226—Reeves vs. schooner Anna Pendleton. 227—Harris vs. Grayton. 228—Robins vs. steamship Antilla. 229—Atlas Steamship Company vs. ferryboat Chicago.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Carr vs. Dooley. 2—Wallach vs. Stein. 3—Levy vs. Rosenthal.

Class IV.—4—Ross vs. Foote. 5—Perry vs. Taylor. 6—Matter of Firemen's Insurance Company. 7—Beger vs. Dolge.

Class VII.—8—Ferguson vs. Ann Arbor Railroad Company. 9—Prescott vs. Gordon. 10—Deutcher Press Club vs. Lupton. 11—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Carter.

Class VIII.—12—Matter of Decatur Avenue. 13—People, &c., vs. Prior. 14—Lesser vs. Lesser. 15—Tully vs. Stevens. 16—Cruger vs. Pier. 17—Bauer vs. Macaulay. 18—Sattler vs. Hallock. 19—Gross vs. Schneider. 20—Matter of Pell. 21—Matter of Henry. 22—Woehr vs. Rudden. 23—Matter of Bostwick. 24—New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Trowbridge. 25—People, &c., vs. Herzog. 26—Oppenheimer vs. Canary. 27—People, &c., vs. Ryan. 28—Wade vs. Loss. 29—Matter of Christie Manufacturing Company. 30—New-York Press Company vs. National Health Company. 31—Lynds vs. Stuart. 32—Mayhew vs. Aldrich. 33—Burrows vs. Simmons. 34—Johnson vs. Johnson. 35—People, &c., vs. Heidor. 36—Rosenfeld vs. Philip. 37—Pitthan vs. McDonnell. 38—Bowne vs. German Odd Fellows' Home Association. 39—Pondir vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 40—Corn Exchange Bank vs. Rugelman. 41—People, &c., vs. Kinsella. 42—Devlin vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 43—McCready vs. Simpson. 44—Macy vs. Welling. 45—Grace Church vs. Donlon. 46—People, &c., vs. Di Blasi. 47—Same vs. Avellanet. 48—Connor vs. Brookfield. 49—McKenna vs. Duffy.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Demurrers.—304—Thacher vs. Fearing. 286—McQueen vs. New. 295—Same vs. same. 260—Eisner vs. Eisner. 283—O'Neill vs. O'Neill. 257—Ernst vs. New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. 309—Royal Benefit Society vs. Chronicle Company. 320—Evans vs. Ogsbury. 321—Wehner vs. Slaban. 322—Smith vs. Smith. 334—Le Boutillier vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Association. 335—Same vs. same. 336—Frank A. Munsey & Co. vs. Tadella Pen Company. 337—People, ex rel. Burgoyne vs. Mayor, &c. 338—Warren vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Association. 339—John Polhemus Printing Company vs. Hallenbeck. 340—Kelly vs. Mayor, &c. 341—Menke vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Association. 342—Leland vs. The Evening Sun Printing and Publishing Association. 343—Isear vs. Hamilton. 344—Leland vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Association. 345—Isedr vs. Edwards. 346—Medina Gas and Electric Light Company vs. Buffalo Loan, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company. 347—Same vs. same. 348—Ware vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Association. 349—Seaboard National Bank vs. American Tract Society. 350—Empire State Bank vs. Clark. 351—Hill vs. Lee. 352—Hill vs. Lee. 353—National Bank of the Republic vs. Wall. 354—Burger Brewing Company vs. Glantz. 355—German Odd Fellows' Home vs. Hensinger. 356—New-Jersey and Pennsylvania Concentrating Works vs. Ackermann.

Divorce.—2480—McGee vs. McGee. 3332—Duchatel vs. Duchatel. 3090—Canning vs. Canning. 3087—Belyea vs. Belyea. 3295—Cragnolini vs. Cragnolini. 3353—Hamovitz vs. Hamovitz. 3357—Lenk vs. Lenk. 3359—Many vs. Many. 3360—Koethen vs. Koethen. 3361—Hopkins vs. Hopkins. 3296—Mackey vs. Mackey. 3423—Summers vs. Summers. 3424—Fried vs. Fried. 3425—Collins vs. Collins. 3426—Millea vs. Millea. 3427—De Porras vs. De Porras. 3428—Logan vs. Logan. 3429—Rosenthal vs. Rosenthal. 3430—Shepherd vs. Shepherd. 3431—Milstead vs. Milstead. 3083—Frickle vs. Frickle.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

6572—Whitney vs. Britton. 6603—Kaiser vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 7163—Ludington vs. Thompson. 4085—Andrews vs. Spinola. 7232—Salisbury vs. McGrane. 3078—Atlas Iron Construction Company vs. Carlin. 2594—Gibson Electric Company vs. Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company. 2595—Same vs. Commercial Union Assurance Company. 2596—Same vs. London and Lancashire Insurance Company. 2604—Crocker Wheeler Electric Company vs. John Pratt Company. 3604—Horan vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3717½.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned until Dec. 16.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until Dec. 16.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

64—Zittle vs. Richter. 91—Brandt vs. Brandt. 11—Spitzer vs. Spitzer. 16—Keyser vs. Lehman. 21—Bailey vs. Ashley. 35—Solomon vs. Glass. 36—Green vs. Greenwald. 37—Fullerton vs. Chatham National Bank. 45—O'Neil vs. Lawless. 47—Van Bloem vs. Van Bloem. 50—Strobell vs. Konsler. 66—O'Reilly vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 70—Dieterlen vs. Riley. 75—Fuerst vs. Blackwell. 76—Kilgore vs. Kilgore. 86—Taylor vs. International Cigarette Company. 87—Same vs. same. 93—Murthe vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 30—Van Beuren vs. Munson.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

4—McCarran vs. McKenna. 5—Bovine vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 10—Thiel vs. Stewart. 11—Wilkens vs. Stewart. 15—Reynolds vs. Smith. 19—Raymond vs. Hogan. 22—Reddy vs. Braender. 24—Cullen vs. Gallagher. 25—Tuohig vs. The Mayor. 26—Ptaschnik vs. Ptaschnik.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial in the order in which they are called. Calendar clear.

1446—Eagan vs. Murphy. 3212—Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c. 2869—Smith vs. same. 3044—Ledman vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1578—Bloker vs. Pring. 3318—Linetzky vs. Todd. 3135—Cantor vs. Simpson. 3319—Ward vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1405—Bullene vs. Union Laundry and Manufacturing Company. 1005—Dean vs. Pelham Hod Elevator Company. 2086—Handibode vs. The Mayor, &c. 1358—Neuchatel Asphalte Company vs. Christman. 676—Marx vs. Gruber. 1542—Bourke vs. Wertheimer. 1224—Frank vs. Downing. 2040—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c. 576—Cassidy vs. Westcott Express Company. 635—Ackerman vs. Aronson. 794—Work vs. Zimmerman. 1357—Vanice vs. Patterails of New-York. 179—Palmeter vs. Beadleston. 2725—Brady vs. The Mayor, &c. 3072—Doblin vs. Sexton. 720—Rudolph vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 3470—Welsh vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1381—Gerety vs. King. 1094—O'Rourke vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 1520—Kennedy vs. Scully. 1424—Cozzens vs. Wood. 1261—Vladut Manufacturing Company of Baltimore vs. Metropolitan Signal Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Calendar clear.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Freedman, P. J.; McAdam and Gildersleeve, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Appeal from Judgment.—13—Shaframan vs. Jacobs.

Appeals from Orders.—1—First National Bank of Paterson vs. Tuttle. 2—People ex rel. Higgins vs. Tappen. 3—People ex rel. McCullough vs. White. 4—People ex rel. Edwards vs. Tappen. 5—People ex rel. Flood vs. Martin. 6—People ex rel. Cassidy vs. same. 7—Rouge vs. Rouge. 8—Foster vs. Hooker.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

703—Walker vs. Walker. 670—Carpenter vs. Carpenter. 674—Calamari vs. Arrionino.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

108—Riehl vs. Gillespie. 691—Francisca vs. The Mayor, &c. 968—Strassner vs. The Mayor, &c. 1245—Elze vs. Baumann. 900—Henry vs. Sallsbury. 1724—Wilson vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1708—Birrell vs. The Mayor, &c.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: James Crockett, Joseph Schultz, Joseph Lentilhes, Maurits W. H. De Haas, Margaret Johnson, Clement Ferguson, Aaron W. Mann. At 2 P. M.: Amelia Nolte, Martha A. Guion, Jacob F. D. Solls, Maria Dowling.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of Surrogate's Court, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1103—Wilhelmina D. Scott. 1113—Lost will of Johann A. H. J. Kruper. 1118—Andrew McPhillips.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Calendar clear.

366—Koschnofsky vs. Berman. 405—Hammerstein vs. Elleson. 194—Otterburg vs. Feeney. 270—Herzog vs. Kohn. 2449—Keeley vs. Parker. 2889—Lesser vs. Tamsen. 340—Davis vs. Rosenberg. 555—Pritchard vs. Valkhardt. 357—Mendelowitz vs. Friedman. 372—Strauss vs. Runkel. 456—Hall vs. Friedlander. 2010—Katz vs. Kruger. 141—Pelser vs. Strauss. 152—Wimpfenheimer vs. Moschowitz. 353—Edye vs. Halvenseen. 442—Solomon vs. Connor. 446—Kaplan vs. Ague. 405—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. White. 470—Bates vs. Moore. 482—Lichtenstein vs. Rosell. 128—Finelite vs. Cohen. 551—Balaski vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 257—Pelligrini vs. Petri. 365—Goodfriend vs. McLellan. 135—Bilgram vs. Schuyler. 156—Dietz vs. Schweitze. 538—Schlessinger vs. Oppenheimer. 539—Lachman vs. Marx. 540½—Gottfried vs. Baldwin. 118—McMonegal vs. Hunt.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Botty, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

567—Herzog vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 573—Kaufman vs. Kutzman. 574—John vs. Hinsong. 568—Armour vs. Baez. 597—Zink vs. Adler. 598—Coyle vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 584—Stapleton vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 404—Eschepare vs. Jefferson. 1202—Eggerbrecht vs. Sexton. 1201—Lehman vs. Sexton. 1659—Ostheim vs. Abraham. 614—Williams vs. Croker. 615—Goldstein vs. Miller. 617—Meinhold vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 618—Stafford vs. Spear. 620—Starace vs. Cohen. 1049—Curran vs. Sexton. 1050—Goddard vs. same. 1051—Dobson vs. same. 1052—Same vs. same. 3181½—Levon vs. Iden. 407—Beck vs. Butler. 666—Melerhoff vs. Lichtenberg. 400—Webber vs. Lawrence. 2971—Ritterbusch vs. Carell. 570—Kearney vs. Kraus. 611—Stoirny vs. Klunner. 612—Kahn vs. North New-York Trading Company. 613—Reed vs. Gorman. 616—Solomon vs. Gorman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—2982—Boehm vs. Hartung. 2696—Buell vs. Hollins. 2640—Trevett vs. Clark. 3097—Davison vs. Valentine. 2661—Hilson Company vs. Hess. 2958—Rosenfeld vs. Markert. 2433—Jacoby vs. Excelsior Fur and Glove Sewing Machine Company. 2171—Corbit vs. Van Schaick. 3007—Mocia vs. Sullivan. 2807—Connelly vs. Carroll. 3064—New-York News Publishing Company vs. Phillan. 2551—Fien vs. Dunnican. 2576—Anker Bouillon Capsules Manufacturing Company vs. Dauche. 2601—Donnelly vs. McCann.

Highest number reached on regular call on general calendar, 622.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—Isaac Cahn. 1½—Patrick Healy and John McCutcheon. 2—Charles McKenna. 3—John Bradley. 4—Alexander Johnson and William Gibson. 5—William Davis. 6—John Adelman and Herman Andres. 7—John Burdley. 8—James Little and Sandy Jones. 9—August Krunsick. 10—Edward Donnelly. 11—James Reynolds. 12—Joseph Smith and George F. Argyle. 13—Louis Konrad. 14—Paul Klinger, Jr. 15—Felice Prionti. 16—Gertrude Nelson. 17—Edward Callahan.

Pleadings.—1—Oscar Roselle. 2—Aaron J. Van Name. 3—Patrick Murray and John Shay. 4—Lawrence Thimne. 5—William Cordts. 6—Michael Nolan. 7—Jeremiah Dermody. 8—Cornelius Sullivan. 9—William Simon. 10—Robert Kelly. 11—Albert Geddes. 12—Tony Passano. 13—Max Kruis and William Thomson. 14—Joseph Kemp. 15—Max Ishshak. 16—Charles N. Gloucester. 17—John Johnson. 18—James Duffy. 19—Annie Shaunessy and Mary Shaunessy. 20—Henry Mayer. 21—Albert Hopson. 22—Michael J. Murphy. 23—Daniel McAvoy. 24—Charles Gallagher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and Battle for The People.

1—Edward J. H. Tansen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for The People.

1—Louis Gordon.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Fitzpatrick vs. Sheridan—Gilbert M. Speir. Grace Church vs. Donlon and others—Harold M. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Dowden vs. Lowther—William H. Ricketts.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Reynolds vs. Zucca—Charles A. Gardiner.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Benikosky vs. Falber—Meyer Edelman.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Matter of Marks Adjustable Folding Chair Company—Frank R. Marks. Mutual Bank vs. Emma Stewart and others—Thomas B. Robertson.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—Jacob Ruppert vs. Moritz Kepes—Henry W. Wolf.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Brown, J.—Held in Room 10.

512—Mortensen vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 943—945—Cline vs. Starkey. 1218—Smith vs. Emery. 1279—Pilcher vs. Levino. 343—Lynch vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 918—Gates vs. Wessler. 1105—Roch's Process Company vs. Seitz. 1019—O'Connell vs. Clark. 1325—Meehan vs. Sturgess. 590—Ekendahl vs. Hayes. 511-513—Wooley vs. Fox. 1353—Tomaselli vs. Griffiths Cycle Corporation. 2562—Powell vs. Gleason. 2602—Powell vs. Roper Lumber Company. 1024—Ohman vs. De Groff. 2912—Horning vs. Sommer. 303—Imperial Fire Insurance Company vs. Investment Company. 86—Schoveneck vs. Shoveneck. 93—Jacobson vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 96—McKay vs. Duryea. 97—Dinton vs. Smith. 101—Mercantile Co-operative Bank vs. Fulton Bank. 102—Wynne vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 28—Tredwell vs. Ross Appleton, Tax Collector. 104—Beadle vs. Bennett and another. 105—McAuliffe vs. Seaside Athletic Club. 106—Bowling vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 107—Salpho vs. City of Brooklyn. 110—Wechsler vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 111—Same vs. same. 112—Same vs. same. 113—Franklin vs. Nordmann. 114—Ebling Brush Company vs. Philip & William Ebling Company vs. Halpin. 116—Champion and another vs. Recknagel. 117—McKane vs. Rowe.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Criminal Causes.—Joseph Gabel, Edward Grey, Moses Wright and William Burdett, John Smith, Kate Doland and William Doland, James Smith, John H. Kennedy, Frank Marino, Henry Mertjes.

CITY COURT—Osborne, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Civil Causes.—605—Dight, infant, vs. Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company. 1051—Wasserman vs. Union Laundry and Manufacturing Company. 1005—Dean vs. Pelham Hod Elevator Company. 2086—Handibode vs. The Mayor, &c. 1358—Neuchatel Asphalte Company vs. Christman. 676—Marx vs. Gruber. 1542—Bourke vs. Wertheimer. 1224—Frank vs. Downing. 2040—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c. 576—Cassidy vs. Westcott Express Company. 635—Ackerman vs. Aronson. 794—Work vs. Zimmerman. 1357—Vanice vs. Patterails of New-York. 179—Palmeter vs. Beadleston. 2725—Brady vs. The Mayor, &c. 3072—Doblin vs. Sexton. 720—Rudolph vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 3470—Welsh vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1381—Gerety vs. King. 1094—O'Rourke vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 1520—Kennedy vs. Scully. 1424—Cozzens vs. Wood. 1261—Vladut Manufacturing Company of Baltimore vs. Metropolitan Signal Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1701.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—325—Skrzyneki vs. Citizens Electric Illuminating Company. 352—Westlake vs. Westlake.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Abbott, S.

The Wills of Robert Kent, Maria L. Major, Harriet M. Seif, Abraham A. Hazen, Maurice O'Connor, Simon W. Flood, and John A. Peterkin.

The administration of Bernard Callahan.

The accounting of John Memminger, (motion.)

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—No. 67—Will of Mary Holmes.

Situations Wanted—Females

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland young woman; excellent chambermaid and seamstress; private family; four years' best city references. S. G., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; four years' city reference. Call, Monday, at 25 West 44th St.; ring Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to procure situation for chambermaid and waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, 112 East 29th St.; present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Present employer's, 5 West 46th St., Monday, Dec. 9, from 9 to 11.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Scotch woman or to do plain cooking; private family; city or country; good city references. A. D. Box 334 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing; capable of waiting on a lady; best city reference. 184 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and lady's maid or to grown children and do sewing; eight years' city reference. Dormer, 406 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and do sewing or waiting in private family; has best city reference. L. S., Box 885 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist in washing or waiting; willing and obliging; best city references. M. C., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as competent chambermaid and very good seamstress; can wait on young ladies; good city reference. 312 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid in private family; first-class reference. B., Box 110, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and seamstress or nurse to growing children; personal reference. 100 West 83d St., first flight.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; best city reference. 101 West 49th St.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; five years' city reference. B. G., Box 378 Times Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; five years' city reference. A. G., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to procure situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. 7 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—First-class. Mary, care of Mrs. Scott, 235 East 73d St.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters; both competent and reliable in their duties; in private family; willing, obliging; excellent city reference. First-class, Box 288 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By protestant woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; good reference. Agnes, 156 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a good plain cook and excellent laundress; city references. McCall, 611 Amsterdam Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as good cook and laundress in a small private family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

COOK.— Very good; Francaise Front, Paris; fourteen years' reference; in small family. Fuget, 327 West 55th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; four years in her last place; present employer can be seen. 113 West 53d St., care of Broderick.

COOK.—By first-class cook; can prepare dinners and luncheons for company; by day or month; personal references. Mrs. Garrett, 885 8th Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; understands her duties in all branches; best city references. M., care of Mrs. Lundstrom, 592 3d Av.

COOK.—By steady, reliable woman as cook in private family; good city reference. Can be seen, from 10 to 1, at 52 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a competent young French cook in a private family; best reference; wages, $30. M. D., 1,026 3d Av.

COOK.—By experienced French cook in private family; best reference; wages $35. A. G., 152 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook and first-class laundress; good baker; in private family; city references. M. B., 651 9th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable girl as first-class cook and laundress; city references; private family. 595 3d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By German cook; very clean and saving. Care of Miss Martin, 201 West 31st St.

COOK.—By young girl as cook;

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Enormous Speculation in the Industrials, with Wide Fluctuations.

SUGAR, CHICAGO GAS, AND TOBACCO

Gas Advances on the Defeat of Opposition in the Courts to Reorganization — Tobacco Breaks a Dozen Points Over-night.

MONDAY—A. M.

Nearly all interest in the stock market last week centred in the three leading industrials—Sugar, Tobacco, and Chicago Gas. Gas advanced 6¼ points, and Sugar 4⅞, while Tobacco declined 14⅝ points. Late on Thursday afternoon Judge Showalter decided against interference with the plans for the reorganization of the Chicago Gas companies. He did so immediately on the conclusion of the arguments of counsel, much against the expectation of all the parties concerned, and thus established a precedent worthy of imitation by other Judges in cases involving market values of securities. On Friday morning the bears climbed for the stock, the result being an advance of nearly 5 points within a few minutes.

The break of a dozen points in Tobacco on Saturday gave the bears a very successful inning, and more than offset their reverses earlier in the week; but their victory seems likely to be a very costly one in more ways than one. The announcement of the passing of the February dividend was made apparently without proper authority. There was no meeting of the Directors held, nor of the Executive Committee, the action being taken, as explained by the Secretary of the company, by its officials. An out-of-town Director learned the fact by private telegram on Saturday morning for the first time. Undoubtedly the "officials" were backed in their action by influential Directors, and it is equally certain that prominent insiders are large operators in the Street. Wall Street thinks that it has been tricked, and it has already taken steps to get even. Two of the best-known and most successful firms in the Street—Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co. and Messrs. Rolston & Bass—in another column invite stockholders to communicate with them with a view of ascertaining all about the property, and of securing representation in the management. It has been the boast of the trust officials that its stock has been thoroughly distributed, and, if this is so, it will not be many days before it is concentrated in the hands of those who will know how to deal with delinquent managers. The old Whisky Trust Directors were deposed largely through the instrumentality of Messrs. Bache & Co., and at a time when they believed themselves to be autocrats.

Advanced through buying, based on a belief that the present Congress will not pass legislation antagonistic to trusts of any kind. Furthermore, in the neighborhood of par. Sugar is usually a good purchase, although it sometimes sells much below that price. At this time, however, traders seem to think that it is on the upward swing. There was only a moderate volume of business in the other industrials, and they were not greatly changed. Railway issues were exceedingly dull, and were inclined to heaviness. The Grangers, with the exception of St. Paul and Northwestern, were heavy. Rock Island lost a point, and Burlington 1⅞. The decline in the latter was due to its report of earnings for October, which was extremely disappointing, the increase in gross being only $1,653. In the same month St. Paul's increase in gross was $860,989, and in net $869,954. Earnings of railways generally are favorable. The clearings show some recession, but they are still better than last year and in 1893. Gold shipments continue in moderate volume, but have attracted less attention than usual. The President's message at the opening of Congress had little influence on the markets. London continues to sell on every favorable opportunity.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High- est.	Low- est.	Closing 8, '94.
Alton & Terre Haute	58	58	37
American Cotton Oil	19	17½	27⅝
American Cotton Oil pf	68½	67⅜	71
Ann Arbor pf	29⅜	27½	..
*American Sugar Ref	108¼	101⅜	91¼
*American Sugar Ref. pf. 100	109	109	93½
American Tobacco	83½	67⅜	94
American Tobacco pf	100⅞	98½	105½
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	17⅜	16¼	..
A., T. & S. F. pf., when is.	27	26½	..
Baltimore & Ohio	55⅞	50½	66½
*Bay State Gas	21½	21	22¼
Canada Southern	55¼	54	50⅜
Central Pacific	16¼	16¼	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	18¼	16¾	18
Chicago Gas, t. r	70	62¾	72¼
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	36½	36½	..
Chi. & Northwestern	107¼	106¼	98½
Chi. & Northwestern pf.	151	151	141
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	84¾	82	71⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	42	40¾	38½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	76½	74⅝	68¾
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	128	127½	117¾
Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	75⅞	73¼	62
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	61¼	59	..
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	5	5	9
Colorado Fuel & Iron	31½	30⅜	26¼
Col. & Hocking Coal	2⅝	2⅝	5¼
Col., H. V. & Tol.	19	18	18
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	58¼	58¼	..
Consolidated Coal	33	33	31½
Consolidated Gas Co.	149	146⅜	127
Del. & Hudson	130	127⅜	127
Del., Lack. & West.	167½	165	160½
Den. & Rio Grande	14¾	14¼	..
Den. & Rio Grande pf.	49¼	46½	34⅜
Detroit Gas	30	28	..
Distr & C. F., all in. pd.	19¾	18⅞	..
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	7½	6¼	..
Ed. El. Ill. Co. of N. Y.	96¾	95	90½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	62	62	..
Evans. & T. H.	30	29½	..
Flint & P. M. pf.	35	35	..
General Electric	31½	30¾	35⅞
Illinois Central	98	97	89½
Illinois Steel Co.	7⅞	7⅞	..
Iowa Central	1	1	..
Iowa Central pf.	97⅞	93¾	..
Kanawha & Mich.	8	8	..
Laclede Gas	23¾	22⅜	24½
Laclede Gas pf.	84½	81½	76½
L. E. & Western	23½	22⅜	17
L. E. & Western pf.	74½	73½	..
Lake Shore	151	149¾	136⅜
Long Island	84½	83	..
*L. Tract, all in. pd.	18½	18½	..
Louisville & Nashville	54½	51⅜	53¾
Louis., N. A. & C.	9⅜	9	..
Manhattan Con.	101⅞	99⅜	105⅜
*Met. Traction	110	108½	107½
Michigan Central	100	100	98
Minn. & St. Louis	22⅝	21⅜	..
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	53⅜	52¾	..
Minnesota Iron	70	68½	..
Missouri Pacific	30⅜	29⅝	28⅞
Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	13⅝	13¼	13½
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	29⅝	29⅛	23⅜
Mobile & Ohio	21⅜	21¾	..
*National Lead Co.	30⅝	30	40¼
*National Lead Co. pf.	89⅝	89½	85
National Starch	5½	5¼	..
National Linseed Oil	22½	22½	19¾
New-Jersey Central	106¼	103½	92⅝
New-York Central	100⅜	100	99¼
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	54½	54	31½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	14⅝	14⅜	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	75	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	29½	29½	29
N. Y., L. & W.	11⅞	11⅞	..
N. Y., L. E. & W., 3d in. pd.	13¼	12¾	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 3d in. pd.	23½	22½	..
New-York, Susq. & W.	11⅜	10⅞	15⅜
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	32⅜	31½	42⅝
Norfolk & Western	3	3	6½
Norfolk & Western pf.	11	11	20¼
North American	5½	5	4½
Northern Pacific	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
Northern Pacific pf.	15½	15	17⅝
Ontario & Western	15¾	15¼	15⅝
Pacific Mail	33	30½	23
Peoria & Eastern	6	6	2
Peoria, Decatur & Ev.	4	3	..
Philadelphia & Reading	10⅝	9⅝	15
Pittsburg & Western pf.	26	26	33
P., C., C. & St. L.	17⅜	16¾	15
P., C. C & St. L. pf.	56½	56	42½
Pullman Palace Car	163¼	163½	156
St. Louis S. W.	6¼	5⅝	4⅜
St. Louis S. W. pf.	12½	11⅜	9⅞
St. Paul & Omaha	42¾	42	34½
Southern Pacific	22⅜	21⅝	16¾
Southern Railway	10⅜	10⅛	11⅞
Southern Railway pf.	34⅞	33½	37⅝
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33½	32⅜	16¼
Texas Pacific	9	8⅞	9¾
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	¼	¼	2⅜
Union Pacific	9	8	12
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	7⅛	6⅞	..
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	14	14	..
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	26	25⅝	..
*U. S. Leather	11⅞	11	..
*U. S. Leather pf.	65⅞	62	60⅝
U. S. Rubber	36¼	32⅜	43
U. S. Rubber pf.	94⅜	94	97
Wabash	7½	7¼	6½
Wabash pf.	19⅝	18	14¼
*Western Union Beef	8	8	..
Western Union Tel.	88½	86⅝	88⅝
Wheeling & L. E.	14⅜	13⅜	10⅞
Wheeling & L. E. pf.	42½	41¼	42⅜

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was without special change. Call loans were made at 1½@3½ per cent., the average being about 2¼ per cent. Time money was in a little better demand. Rates were 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper of the first class was in good demand and the supply was small. Rates were 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¾ per cent. for four months' commission-house bills, and prime four months' single names, 4½@5¼ per cent. for prime six months', and 6@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £1,733,433 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 59.33, became 66.30. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 3,150,000f in gold and 1,700,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull, firm, and without special feature. Gold to the amount of $3,579,162 was exported. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.89 for 60-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87⅞@$4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—65c premium. Boston—Par to 10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16 premium; telegraphic, ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2@$1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, one-eighth of 1 per cent. premium up to $5,000, and one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for larger sums.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67½.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 54c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $25,148,708, and the exports for the same period $86,920,637. The net exports, therefore, have been $61,771,920. The net exports to date in 1894 were $60,664,055; in 1893, $9,082,055, and in 1892, $53,418,698.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $1,680,975. The banks now hold $20,294,275 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $208,800, an increase in specie of $1,220,400, an increase in legal tenders of $685,200, an increase in deposits of $41,100, and an increase in circulation of $898,500.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Dec. 7, '95.	Nov. 30, '95.	Dec. 8, '94.
Loans	$489,820,000	$490,028,800	$507,733,500
Specie	67,371,900	66,151,500	59,170,000
Legal tenders	83,344,000	82,658,800	115,245,200
Net deposits	521,686,500	520,788,000	566,050,200
Circulation	14,003,600	13,961,900	11,185,100

The following shows the relations between the reserve and the liabilities:

	Dec. 7, '95.	Nov. 30, '95.	Dec. 8, '94.
Specie	$67,371,900	$66,151,500	$59,170,000
Legal tenders	83,344,000	82,658,800	115,245,200
Total reserve	$150,715,900	$148,810,300	$174,415,200
Reserve required'rd ag't deposits	130,421,625	130,197,000	141,512,550
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$20,294,275	$18,613,300	$32,902,650

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1895	$20,294,275	1890	*$20,429,650
1894	32,902,650	1889	703,150
1893	75,565,425	1888	7,208,825
1892	5,509,800	1887	6,207,200
1891	13,863,625	1886	4,080,500

*Deficit.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refineries 4⅞
American Sugar Refineries pf. 1
Chicago Gas 6¼
Col., H. V. & Toledo 1
Consolidated Gas 1¼
Delaware & Hudson 2⅜
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 2⅛
Laclede Gas 1¼
Laclede Gas pf. 5
Lake Erie & Western 1½
Long Island 1½
Mobile & Ohio 1¼
Pacific Mail 1⅜
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis pf. 1½

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil 1
Ann Arbor pf. 2
American Tobacco 14⅜
American Tobacco pf. 1¼
Baltimore & Ohio ..... ½
Canada Southern 1
Central Pacific ..... ¼
Chesapeake & Ohio 1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 1⅞
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 1
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf. 1½
Illinois Central 1½
Illinois Steel 3½
Metropolitan Traction 1½
Michigan Central 2½
N. Y., Lake Erie & West. pf., 3d in. pd. 1
Peoria & Eastern 1
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 1½
Rio Grande Western pf. 1½
United States Leather pf. 1½
United States Rubber 2
Wabash pf. 1⅛

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Chesapeake & Ohio 1st, R. & A. 2d cn. 1
Chicago Gaslight & C. 1st. 1
Cincinnati, Ham. & Dayton 4½s 2
Colorado Midland cn. 4s, t. r. 1½
Denver & Rio Grande 4s 1
Ed. El. Ill. Co. of N. Y. 1st 1
Kansas Pacific cn. 1
Mobile & Ohio general 1
New-York, New-Haven & Hart. deb cfs. 1¼
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 2
Rio Grande Western 4s 1⅝
United States Leather 6s 1

DECLINED.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s, t. r. 1¼
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s 1
Beech Creek 1st 1
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 1
Canada Southern 1st 1
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st, R. & A. 2d cn. 1
Chicago Gaslight & C. 1st. 1
Cincinnati, Ham. & Dayton 4½s 2
Colorado Midland cn. 4s, t. r. 1½
Denver & Rio Grande 4s 1
Ed. El. Ill. Co. of N. Y. 1st 1
Kansas Pacific cn. 1
Mobile & Ohio general 1
New-York, New-Haven & Hart. deb cfs. 1¼
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 2
Rio Grande Western 4s 1⅝
United States Leather 6s 1

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The general investment market has been completely dead during the week, and on all sides complaints are heard of lack of business. While it is, perhaps, not unnatural that this condition should exist at this season of the year, still there are many and important reasons for it just now. In the first place, institutions generally are getting ready to make their annual statements, and there is a natural desire to show large cash balances, and at the same time any change of investment holdings causes a certain amount of confusion. Private investors also are inclined to wait until affairs generally are more settled. Europe is doing nothing except occasionally selling small lots of old issues, shaken out, no doubt, by a distrust of our National finances. Until something is done toward settlement of the currency question foreign interest in American securities cannot be hoped for, and so long as reform is delayed a change cannot be expected. The English financial papers continue to warn investors against sending money to America.

During the week there was only one large lot of bonds sent to Europe—$1,000,000 Central of Georgia Railway Company consolidated gold 5s, being an interest in a syndicate to that extent. The recent effort to float this issue has supplied an interesting object lesson. It has demonstrated that something more than the fact that a trust company, or two trust companies, offer the bonds is necessary to make an issue a success. The bonds were offered at a relatively high price, and there was little inducement to people who are on the lookout for a chance to make a profit by subscribing and afterward selling their allotments at an advance. The public, moreover, is not buying bonds to any extent just now. In consequence, there was left unsubscribed for a considerable proportion of the issue. The result was that a strong syndicate was formed to purchase the unsubscribed for bonds at a price which enabled it to offer the bonds at 98½ and interest, just 3 per cent. under the original price. The bonds are good, and, at the price very cheap, and there is little doubt that in an ordinary market they will sell close to par. They are secured by a mortgage on over 1,100 miles of road, and are a first lien on 470 miles of the same. They are further secured by ownership in several other properties, including two valuable steamships companies owning nine steamships. The steamship companies have an excellent earning capacity.

Up to 1887 the Central of Georgia, or the Georgia Central, as it was then called, was the New-York Central of the South, and had paid regular dividends for some twenty-five years. In that year it fell into the hands of interests which controlled the Richmond Terminal, and went down in the general crash that followed. It continued in a bankrupt condition until the completion of its reorganization on a sound basis a short time ago. The bonded debt was cut down about 33 per cent., and is now well within the danger line. The syndicate has already disposed of a considerable amount of the bonds. When every one wants investments, any one can sell them, but under ordinary circumstances it requires houses with a large clientele to handle an issue of this kind successfully.

The New-England Railroad Company has advertised to pay the back coupons and those due Jan. 1 next on the first mortgage bonds, and has given up all hope of paying off the bonds before maturity. This is a victory for bondholders generally. There are too many instances where holders of underlying securities are forced into scaling down their interests in reorganizations. This would have happened in the case of New-England had not a committee headed by Messrs. Redmond, Kerr & Co. taken active steps to prevent it, and to them the security holders owe thanks in this instance.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Dec. 5, 1895	£44,338,765	.....
Dec. 6, 1894	34,196,263	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Dec. 5, 1895	78,805,682	49,343,882
Dec. 6, 1894	80,219,111	49,605,198
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Dec. 5, 1895	31,743,296	13,604,269
Dec. 6, 1894	38,982,000	12,994,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Dec. 5, 1895	23,465,000	12,813,000
Dec. 6, 1894	15,242,000	14,174,000
SPAIN.		
Dec. 5, 1895	8,004,000	10,800,000
Dec. 6, 1894	8,004,000	10,530,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Dec. 5, 1895	3,722,000	6,819,000
Dec. 6, 1894	4,080,000	6,829,000
BELGIUM.		
Dec. 5, 1895	2,740,667	1,370,333
Dec. 6, 1894	3,338,667	1,669,333
Total last week	£192,909,410	£94,750,484
Corresponding week in 1894	183,106,980	98,339,333
Week ending	191,710,264	94,655,506
Corresponding week last year	183,315,213	98.141.667

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$10,952,896
Corresponding week 1894	10,231,809
Since Jan. 1, 1895	491,500,745
Corresponding period 1894	410,012,043

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,954,127
Corresponding week 1894	5,125,332
Since Jan. 1, 1895	318,243,452
Corresponding period 1894	333,129,392

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$95,756
Corresponding week 1894	101,709
Since Jan. 1, 1895	26,914,043
Corresponding period 1894	18,076,129

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$4,269,392
Corresponding week 1894	1,880,649
Since Jan. 1, 1895	124,524,692
Corresponding period 1894	118,623,086

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending Dec. 7	$688,422,920
Balances for week ending Dec. 7	46,343,901
*Exchanges for week ending Nov. 30	514,265,322
*Balances for week ending Nov. 30	30,919,657
Exchanges for week ending Nov. 23	587,401,260
Balances for week ending Nov. 23	35,641,593
Exchanges for week ending Nov. 16	652,497,933
Balances for week ending Nov. 16	40,445,290
*Exchanges for week ending Nov. 9	586,307,868
*Balances for week ending Nov. 9	33,193,701
Exchanges for week ending Nov. 2	657,284,024
Balances for week ending Nov. 2	38,507,020

*For five days.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—There was very little news of a strictly local character during the week. The market continues inactive with both limited demand and limited offerings. About the only changes in prices of importance were for Union Railway bonds and stock and Westchester Electric bonds. These securities are all lower owing to the fight now being made against the company's franchise.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	85	90
Albany City Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	170	..
Albany County Bank	130	131
Albany Insurance Company	110½	..
Albany Railroad stock	130	135
*Albany R. R. con. 5s, 1906	109½	..
*Albany Railroad inc. 5s	10½	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Albany Cold Storage Co.	100	..
Celluloid Company	65½	68½
Commercial Insurance Company	103	..
Commercial Union Telephone Co.	103	106
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	35	37½
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Co.	35	40
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	..	35
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	190	200
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	160
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	117½
†New-York Air Brake Company	7	8
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
South End Bank	59	60
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	110½	112½
Steinway Electric R. R. stock	48	..
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Electric Rail. of Saratoga	..	20
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	95	105
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	101	104
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge.	114	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	101½	102½
Westcott Express Company	20	30
Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufac. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	108
*Troy Gas Co. stock	127	128½
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Co. con. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	89	90
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 7.—Activity in the natural gas stocks has been the feature of our market during the last week. Philadelphia Company advanced to 18¼, and the dealings in it were larger than at any time during the last six weeks. The fact that the buying was mainly confined to two houses, which are supposed to be affiliated with the proposed Illuminating Gas Trust gave color to the view that the Philadelphia Gas Company may become a part of the proposed combination. Officials of the company are publicly quoted as saying that the supply of natural gas this Winter will be larger than for the last two years, which statement may also have had something to do with the rise in the stock. Traction shares have been very dull, but firm, until yesterday, when there were sales of Duquesne Traction, presumably for Philadelphia holders, and the price declined to the lowest point for several weeks. Westinghouse Air Brake has been in good demand at $150 bid (par $50.) Bank shares are in better demand and higher, and bonds, especially street railway issues, steady to firm. Money is firm at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley Gas	7	..
Philadelphia Company	17⅝	17¾
Central Traction	27⅝	28
Citizens' Traction	..	57
Pittsburg Traction	..	75
Pleasant Valley	..	20½
West End Traction	..	50
Pittsburg & Birmingham	16¾	17
Duquesne Traction	..	54¼
Pitts., Ally. & Manchester	39⅝	40
U. S. & Signal	15¼	15⅝
U. S. & Signal pf.	30	35
Westinghouse Air Brake	150	..

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 7.—Local stocks during the past week have shown considerable strength, there being a much better inquiry for investments. The bank stock list, while quiet, is much firmer, and but few sales have taken place. American Screw Company stock is quiet, with no quoted sales; the stock is now offered at 218, with 212½ bid. The insurance list is quiet and firm, but there were no sales. The illuminating stocks are inactive, with bid prices the same as last week, and asking prices a trifle firmer.

The local money market has continued in about the same condition as was reported last week. Commercial paper is 5½ per cent., call loans between banks 3 per cent., and cotton loans 6 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	43½	..
Atlantic	33	..
Blackstone Canal	25	26¼
City	59½	..
Commercial	47¾	48¼
Eagle	54½	55½
Fifth	45	..
First	111½	..
Fourth	120	..
Globe	54¾	..
High Street	60	..
Lime Rock	7	..
Manufacturers'	130	..
Merchants'	63	..
Mechanics'	53¼	..
National Exchange	100	..
National of North America	44	45
National Commerce	44	45
Old	113	..
Providence	762	..
Phenix	72½	..
Rhode Island	24	25
Roger Williams	68	..
Second	..	126
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	56	..
Weybosset	42½	..

PAWTUCKET.

First	160	..
Pacific	67	..
Slater	160	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	98	100
Mercantile	30	36
Union Trust Company	50	..

RAILROADS.

Boston & Providence	264	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	187	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	134½	137
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	250	..
Providence, Warren & Boston	125	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	212½	218
American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing	82	..
Gorham Mfg. pf.	115	111½
Nicholson File	58	..
Nat. & Prov. Wors. pf.	102	..
Nat. & Prov. Wors. 6s	100	..
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	40	..
Rhode Island Perkins H-S	87	88
R. I. Perkins H-S pf.	96	98

INSURANCE.

Equitable	..	50
Merchants'	50½	..
Providence of Washington	49½	50¼

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric	83½	84¼
Providence Gas	85	86½
Pawtucket Gas	80	82
Providence Telephone	95	..
R. I. Electric Protect	120	124
Woonsocket Electric	..	212

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat	62½	70
P. & Stonington S. S.	149	..

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The rate of discount during the last week for three months' bills was ¾ per cent., and for 30-day bills ½ per cent. The arrival of nearly £2,000,000 gold from the United States within ten days emphasized the ease of the market. Rates are expected to stiffen before the new year. Silver was easier on American sales.

The stock market was inactive and uneventful. The speculative securities are now in stronger hands, which are able to wait before attempting to realize until the public resumes purchasing. Consols declined ⅝. American railroad securities were weaker on President Cleveland's exposure of the American financial situation, and the belief that legislative effect will not be given to the suggested remedies. The tone was better yesterday. It is not expected that the gold drain will be important until the new year, when it is presumed a new loan will be sanctioned. Illinois Central, Louisville and Nashville, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, A's were each down 1; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Central Pacific, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, and Union Pacific each ⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, Lake Shore, and Michigan Southern, Norfolk and Western, and Northern Pacific, each ½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific preferred, each ¼.

HARD LABOR FOR THE SULTAN

Dr. Scudder Blames Christians for Not Protecting Armenians and Punishing Their Destroyer.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8.—The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the Congregational Tabernacle, this evening delivered a prelude to his sermon on the Armenian massacres. It was entitled, "A Pitiable Pair: Turkish Barbarity and Christian Inefficiency." Mr. Scudder said:

"As monumental as the savagery of the Turk is the selfish indifference of so-called Christian nations, which, from motives of jealousy, cowardice, or heartlessness, have permitted atrocities to exist and multiply. At their present rate of interference a large percentage of the Armenian race must be annihilated before those much-talked-of reforms will be established. For these horrible massacres, Christian nations are in a large measure responsible. Their standing aloof and failure to champion the cause of the oppressed encouraged the Turks in deluging the country with blood.

"They could have paralyzed the arm of this murderous empire, but for sordid reasons they refused to do it, and, as a consequence, 30,000 have been ruthlessly slain and 250,000 are homeless and forlorn, some of them on the verge of starvation. No wonder the Turks despise Christians, and call them dogs, when they will not stand by their fellow-Christians and calmly see them butchered, like cattle in a slaughter house.

"And how must Christianity suffer in the eyes of the heathen, who are told that the Gospel brings 'peace on earth and good will toward men.' Where can you find any 'love your neighbor as yourself' in the dastardly inactivity of Christian nations during the last few months? There is any amount of 'dog in the manger,' but little Golden Rule. I fear the cause of Christ has been seriously damaged by the events of the last few months. To vindicate our religion before the world, I believe it is the duty of Christians everywhere to make haste and force their government to take summary action and put an end to this infamous tragedy. We do well to take up collections to relieve the sufferers, but we should do far better if we convinced our Christian nations to combine forces and destroy the Turkish Empire, root and branch.

"Running around with cordials and beef tea for the victims of Turkish fanaticism is well enough as far as it goes, but a more vigorous type of Christianity would inform the Turk that he must quit killing his neighbors or sp

POPULAR AT PRINCETON

The Great Event in Undergraduate Life at Old Nassau.

THE SENIOR ELECTIONS LAST WEEK

Men Who Have Won the Favor of the Class—Agitation for a Change of Colors—The Last Bulletin.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 8.—The event of greatest interest in Princeton undergraduate circles during the past week was the annual senior elections. These elections are looked forward to by Princeton students from the very beginning of their college career, and are consequently regarded as the greatest single occasion during the undergraduate life of the class. To be chosen as one of the class officers is the highest honor that can befall a member of a class. It marks him at once not only as a very popular man, but also as a man of parts. At Princeton the absence of anything in the nature of Greek letter fraternities or similar secret societies has rendered the class elections singularly free from the domination of cliques and combines, and, with few exceptions, the history of senior

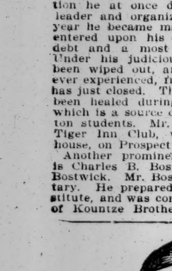
Edward Bates Turner.

elections shows that the offices have gone to the men best fitted to fill them, regardless of wealth, social position, or locality of residence.

This year's elections were especially free from any such objectionable features. Every section of the country is represented on the ticket elected, and among the honored ones are men who defray part or all of their own expenses at college by their own efforts. All of Princeton's six social clubs are represented on the ticket, but nearly half the number of officers are non-clubmen. Of the forty-five officers and committeemen, the Tiger Inn Club leads with ten representatives, the Colonial, the Cap and Gown, and the Ivy Clubs have each four representatives; the Elm Club is represented by two officers, and the Cottage Club by one. Of the non-club men, there are twenty.

New-York State is represented by seven officers, and New-Jersey by eleven. New-York City contributes the President of the class, Albert G. Milbank, son of A. J. Milbank. Mr. Milbank is known as one of Princeton's most popular students. His college career has been one of continued successes. At the end of his sophomore year he was elected assistant manager of the University Football Association, in which position his executive ability marked him as a leader and organizer. At the end of his junior year he became manager of the association. He entered upon his office with the association in debt and a most disastrous season behind it under the judicious management of which he has been wiped out, and the most successful season ever experienced, from the financial point of view, has just closed. The old breach with Harvard has been healed during his administration, a thing which is a source of great gratification to Princeton students. Mr. Milbank is a member of the Tiger Inn Club, whose new and elegant clubhouse, on Prospect Avenue, was recently dedicated.

Another prominent New-Yorker on the ticket is Charles B. Bostwick, son of the late R. C. Bostwick. Mr. Bostwick was elected Class Secretary. He prepared at the Halsey Collegiate Institute, and was connected with the banking house of Kountze Brothers, New-York, for two years



Albert Goodsell Milbank.

before entering Princeton. In his sophomore year he was the successful competitor for the Stimpson Prize, the largest single prize atta nable by a Princeton student. He is a member of the Colonial Club and manager of The Princeton Tiger.

Edward B. Turner, who is the master of ceremonies for class day, is generally conceded to be the most popular man in his class. His home is at Corning, Iowa, and he is the son of a prominent merchant and banker of that place. Young Turner's popularity is due in large part to his wide interests in college life. More than any other man in his class he participates in all departments of Princeton student life. He is a prominent figure in the Philadelphian Society, the college Young Men's Christian Association, is also an active member of Whig Hall, one of the literary societies, and represented his hall as one of the junior orators on last year's commencement stage. During the past season he was Captain of the second football eleven, and would have made a strong fight for a position on the first eleven but for an injured shoulder. He is also Captain of the university gymnastic team, as well as the best all-round gymnast on the team. All these interests might well seem sufficient to fill up the time of one student, but young Turner also finds time to look after the interests of the Athletic Association, of which he is head officer or manager. This office also gives him a membership on the Executive Committee of undergraduates. Mr. Turner is twenty years of age and a member of the Colonial Club.

Edward W. Hamilton, formerly of New-York City, but now of Schenectady, was elected Ivy Orator. Mr. Hamilton was one of Princeton's representatives in the Yale-Princeton debate on Friday night, and is generally considered the best orator in his class. He is a member of the American Whig Society.

A recent accession to the College Library is a most interesting collection of about 600 newspaper clippings relative to the late President McCosh, which is the gift of Junius S. Morgan of New-York City, a graduate in the class of '88.

C. B. Bostwick.

The collection will be mounted in scrapbook form, and will prove a notable monument of the esteem in which the late President was held throughout the country.

Capt. Langdon Lea of the football eleven has announced that the following men are entitled to wear the official "Varsity "P" and the cap, with the football monogram upon it: R. R. Gailey, Dudley Riggs, James M. Rhodes, Perry Wentz, William W. Church, A. C. Tyler, Garrett Cochran, William Hearn, S. H. Thompson, Jr., H. M. Suter, Albert H. Rosengarten, William Bannard, H. C. Armstrong, K. Kelly, and John Baird. The election of a Captain of the football eleven has not yet been held, but will occur Monday night, Dec. 9.

The November number of The Princeton College Bulletin has just made its appearance. Among the noteworthy contributions is a paper on the college colors, by Prof. Allan Marquand of the Art Department, which advocates a change of the colors from orange and black to orange and blue. Prof. Marquand's agitation of this subject has brought it prominently before the college, and the proposed change has been discussed pro and con on the campus during the past week. Few students are disposed to look upon the proposition of a change with anything like favor, and it is hardly likely that the change will take place. Among other contributions to the number are an article by Prof. Shields on the Hon. Furman Sheppard, '45, late Attorney General, of Philadelphia; a paper on the "Sixth International Geographical Congress in Antwerp," by Prof. Libbey, which congress the writer attended.

Curator Hatcher of the museum makes a report of the Princeton scientific expedition of 1895, which operated in the Uinta or Upper Eocene deposits in the Uinta Basin of Northeastern Utah. Mr. Hatcher says that the object of the expedition was the collection of mammalian fossils, and in this work it was most successful. Although fossils are quite rare in the Uinta beds and are at present represented in only three museums of the world, a fairly representative collection of all the forms heretofore known from these beds was secured, as well as several forms entirely new to science. After finishing the palaeontological work of the expedition, the party visited the Yellowstone National Park, which trip gave rise to the false report that the expedition had been taken captive by the Bannock Indians.

HARVARD MEN TO GIVE A PLAY.

French Students Will Present One of Moliere's Comedies.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 8.—The college vacation will begin Dec. 22 and end Jan. 2. Men who live in Chicago or further west will be allowed to leave Cambridge Dec. 20, after their final recitation, but must be back on time at the end of the vacation.

Harvard seems in a pretty fair way to have an infirmary before a great while such as Yale and several other colleges already have. The corporation has guaranteed a site, and funds are being raised for the building. Several sets of plans have already been drawn, but as yet none has been accepted.

Harvard also expects to have a university club shortly. In tracing the development of Harvard, it has been noticed that in the change from a college to a university a condition has come about in which the majority of the students have no social affiliations. The result is a general feeling of social disintegration. Several graduates conceived the idea that a union founded on broad and hospitable lines would serve to bind together the various athletic, social, and intellectual interests of the students, and would do for Harvard what the unions in Cambridge and Oxford have done for those universities. Such a club would also afford a suitable meeting place for graduates.

As the plan, when suggested to various prominent persons, met with instant approval, a meeting of graduates to form some plans was held Tuesday. It was largely attended, and was enthusiastic. Several men spoke in favor of the plan. Among them was President Eliot. He called attention to the difficulties, while at the same time expressing himself as in favor of the scheme. At least $100,000, he said, would be necessary for the building alone. In addition, the running expenses would be at least $15,000 a year. It is proposed to charge each member $10 a year. At that rate there would have to be 1,500 members to pay expenses. Such a number—nearly half the total number of students—would never join. Accordingly, there must be a fund to pay part of the running expenses.

W. R. Thayer, editor of The Harvard Graduates' Magazine and originator of this plan, explained the purpose of the thing. He proposed a large clubhouse, built near the college yard, which should be accessible to the students. It should be large enough to accommodate a limit of 1,500 men. It should contain a dining room, reading rooms, and writing rooms, billiard tables, smoking rooms, and sleeping rooms for visitors.

Finally a committee was appointed to make definite plans and collect subscriptions. The members of the committee are Charles Francis Adams, W. R. Thayer, J. E. Warner, T. C. Thatcher, and William Endicott. The committee confidently expects to get the sum needed.

The Bruce telescope which is now at the college observatory in Cambridge will shortly be transferred to the Harvard station at Arequipa, Peru. This is the big photographic telescope. It will probably start on its journey Dec. 14. The greatest care is being taken in its shipment. Instruments of this sort are so valuable that on the railroads they are invariably transported on special parlor cars. In this one has so far to travel, much greater care in handling and packing will be required. The heavy castings and machinery, tubes, &c., will be sent to New-York by the Metropolitan steamer. The four lenses and two prisms, each 24 inches in diameter, will go to New-York by rail.

The annual performances of the Cercle Francais will be given Tuesday and Saturday of this week in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, and Thursday in Boston. The Cercle Français is a society in the college, made up of students who are taking higher French courses. For several years the society has given different French comedies, always with considerable success.

The society has already given several plays by Moliere, among them "Les Precieuses Ridicules," "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," "Le Mariage Forcé," and "Les Fourberies de Scapin." The play for this year, "La Malade Imaginaire," is also one of Moliere's, his last. It was performed at the Theatre du Palais Royal, Feb. 10, 1673. The play has received high admiration for the manner in which the author has combined sparkling wit with a deep and serious purpose.

In addition to the performance there are to be two ballets, one of eight Moorish girls, the other of four watchmen and four musicians. There will also be a special dance by V. Munro, '96, and F. L. Hoppen, '96.

A. Hyde, '96, has written the music for the first ballet. C. L. Smith, '97, has composed an overture and the march music for the final ceremony, and J. A. Carpenter, '97, has written the music for the second ballet and for Cléante's song in the second act.

The full programme of the entertainment follows:

CAST OF THE PLAY.

Argan	H. Schurz, '97
Béralde	H. G. Gray, '97
Cléante	M. E. Stone, '97
M. Diafoirus	S. L. Pitts, '97
Thomas Diafoirus	F. Kinnicutt, '97
M. Purgon	G. H. Hills, '97
M. Fleurant	G. Calkins, '97
M. de Bonnefoi	F. Gratwick, '97
Angélique	E. G. Knoblauch, '98
Béline	G. Ward, '98
Toinette	W. H. Cram, '97

FIRST INTERLUDE.

Polichinelle—W. Read, '97.
Watchmen—W. E. Felton, G. K. Danny, G. B. Hanavan, S. Coffin.
Musicians—W. D. Cotton, F. A. Burlingame, W. T. Jones, C. L. Smith.

SECOND INTERLUDE.

Moorish Girls—H. B. Fenno, C. P. Prescott, J. C. Whitfield, H. H. Hill, R. L. Scaife, W. J. Osborn.

FINAL CEREMONY.

Bachelerius—H. Schurz, '97.
Praeses—A. Z. Reed, '97.
Primus Doctor—W. H. Lowell, L. S. S.
Secundus Doctor—F. S. Plum, '99.
Mace Bearers—W. A. Parker, '96; Stoughton Bell, '96.
Doctors, Surgeons, and Apothecaries—R. H. Stevenson, A. W. Stevens, G. Scott, C. P. Adams, W. H. Herschel, F. A. Hutchinson, L. F. Sise, W. A. Aspinwall, H. Robinson, J. Carret, R. T. Fisher, A. D. Brown, L. B. Preston, S. C. Cutler, J. E. Gregg, R. B. Sprague, A. A. Bryant, F. Outerbridge, F. D. Braman, H. von Briesen, V. Taylor.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM AT YALE.

An Association Now Forming—Revived Interest in Debating.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8.—Yale University is to have a Civil Service Reform Association. An informal meeting was held a few nights ago to discuss the advisability of the scheme, and it seemed to all present that such an organization would be a most useful addition to the forces working for good at Yale. The association will not try to have weekly or even regular monthly meetings, but will content itself with having every year two or three addresses by prominent public men on the civil service reform movement. A small membership fee will be charged to defray the expenses of the speakers and furnish the association with literature devoted to the cause of non-partisan administration of public offices. Prof. Farnam called the second meeting of those who are to form this association, and A. P. Stokes, Jr., '96, was elected Chairman pro tem. Prof. Farnam, Prof. Beebe, and Prof. Schwab addressed the meeting, and heartily approved the plan to organize such an association. It was finally decided to form the association, and to call it the Yale Civil Service Reform Association. A committee was appointed to draw up the constitution, and at the next meeting, the coming week, that committee will have the constitution ready for submission to the members.

A joint committee from the Faculty and the undergraduates has had a meeting this week to confer with James Hillhouse, '75; Clifford Pinchot, '89, and Herbert Parsons, '90, the last three named gentlemen having been recently appointed a committee from the New-York Alumni Association to investigate the revived interest in debating in the university, and to ascertain what attention the subjects of contemporaneous debate and general parliamentary procedure were receiving. Informal remarks were made by those present, in which the present condition of the Yale Union was unfolded, and opinions with regard to forming a new debating society were advanced. No definite action was taken, but a general idea of the present condition in the debating line was offered to the Graduate Committee, and the sympathy of the Graduate Committee with the revived spirit was earnestly extended. Another meeting will be held in the near future.

One of the results of the general awakening of the interest in debating throughout the university is that several clubs of the junior class have arranged with each other to hold a series of informal debates on topics of current interest. There are four clubs in the contest, and each club will debate against the three others, and thus there will be six debates, and at the end of the contest twenty-four men will have had practice in extemporaneous speaking. The club winning the most points will be declared the winner, while the club the least successful will be expected to give an informal reception to its rivals. A member of the Faculty will be one of the judges at these debates, while a member of the senior class will preside at each meeting.

The Yale Alumni Association of Fairfield County, Conn., will give a dinner in honor of President Dwight, at the Atlantic Hotel, in Bridgeport, Thursday, Dec. 12, at 8 P. M. The speakers of the evening will be E. H. Nichols, '11, President of the association; President Dwight, '49; Chauncey M. Depew, '56; President Seth Low of Columbia; William B. Hornblower, Gen. J. Wager Swayne, '56; Frank B. Lawence, C. S. Beaman, William D. Bishop, '49; L. O. Brewster, '55; Samuel Scoville, '87. A quartet from the Yale Glee Club will sing during the evening. There will be a business meeting of the association prior to the banquet.

A contract for the rebuilding of the D K E fraternity house has been signed, and the work has commenced. The building will cost $10,000, exclusive of the necessary interior furnishings. The architect is Stowe Phelps, '90, of New-York City. The contract calls for the completion of the building by May 1 of next year.

Dr. W. L. Phelps, who is conducting the course in modern novels at the university, lectured to the university on the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Carlyle.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

One of the Finest Laboratories in the World Opened Last Week.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—The university opened last week one of the finest laboratories in the country, to be devoted to the study of clinical medicine. It was the gift of ex-Provost William Pepper, in memory of his father, Dr. William Pepper, costing $50,000 to erect and equip, and being endowed with an equal sum. The building contains the most complete facility for advanced study which modern science can offer, and will, it is thought, exert a tremendous influence in medical research and investigation.

It is a four-story building, built of terra cotta and brick. On the first floor above the basement are rooms for microscopical, for chemical, and for bacteriological investigation of the excretions, outgrowths, discharges, and other products from the body of the sick, with a balance room. On the second floor are rooms for anthropometrical work and research, the laboratory of the Director and his assistant, and a storeroom. On the third floor, a large laboratory for post-graduate students and a dark room for photographic purposes are provided. On the fourth floor are found a room for special research work, an assembly room, a library, and a janitor's room.

The building complete is one of the finest schools and hospitals in the world, certainly the peer of any in this country. When the D. Hayes Agnew surgical wing of the hospital, now in course of erection, is completed, the plan to which the university authorities have been looking forward for years will have been realized. Dr. Pepper has been made the Director of the laboratory for the first year.

An exhibition will be sent by the University Architectural School to the annual art exhibition in this city, to take place on Dec. 23, at the Academy of Music. The prize drawings in the New-York Society of Beaux Arts competition will be exhibited.

A movement has been started by university authorities to establish a Thomas Hovenden memorial to commemorate the life work of the great artist in a truly characteristic way. The plan is to establish a Hovenden Memorial Fund, out of which needy students may secure pecuniary assistance in obtaining an education. The movement has been largely contributed to by the university authorities and students, and has the indorsement of a large number of Philadelphia citizens.

The annual meeting of the Geological Society of America, American Society of Naturalists, American Physiological Society, Association of American Anatomists, and the American Psychological Association will be held Dec. 30, 31, and Jan. 2 at the university. Three of the societies met last year and held a most successful session, which was attended with most beneficial results. It is expected that these meetings will be equally successful. Arrangements are being made to entertain 200 delegates, invitations being extended to all the prominent scientists of America. The university authorities to receive the visitors consists of Prof. E. D. Cope, Chairman; Dr. Horace Jayne, Dr. Persifor Frazer, Dr. Harrison Allen, Dr. Edward J. Reicherts, and Dr. W. R. Newbold.

Extensive collections have recently enriched the university museums. Mrs. E. J. Bartol presented the Botanical Museum with one of the finest seed collections in the country and a cone of a sugar pine which is one of the largest of those growing on California's giant pines. George Engelmann has presented the department of archaeology with comprehensive collections of specimens illustrating the life of the Maki Indians. It comprises a series of objects collected by Mr. Starr in Indian Territory, and is very valuable in connection with the collections which are at present exhibited by the museum.

The annual football fight between the sophomores and freshmen of the college department this year will probably be abandoned. This sport, which has become an event in the college life of the students, has been participated in by the under classmen for a number of years, and is the culmination of the class rivalry of the sophomores and freshmen. It is felt, however, that the contests as attended by such slight satisfaction to either side that class supremacy may be better determined by athletics.

Pennsylvania has elected to defend the affirmative in the annual intercollegiate debate with Cornell, to take place at Ithaca in February. The question is: "Resolved, That the Federal Government should provide by public taxation for the establishment and maintenance of a National university at Washington." Pennsylvania's speakers will be chosen in preliminary debate on Dec. 13.

AT PRATT INSTITUTE.

Some Very Interesting Lectures Before Different Departments.

The high school held one of its regular department meetings Tuesday afternoon, at which William G. Jordan gave a lesson on "Learning to Think." Mr. Jordan presented his subject in a practical way that was very suggestive and helpful.

The senior class in the high school gave a reception to the freshman class on Friday evening.

The third lecture in the series under the auspices of the department of domestic science was given Thursday evening by Dr. J. S. Billings, Surgeon General of the United States Army. Dr. Billings spoke on the "Diseases of Occupations." He grouped diseases into certain classes, and spoke of the tendency which people in certain classes of occupations had for certain classes of diseases. He was a very interesting speaker, and gave, besides his comprehensive statement of his subject, some very valuable hints for the prevention of diseases.

The department of domestic art sent an exhibit of sewing to the Women's Industrial and Educational Union of Buffalo. This union is holding an exhibition of sewing in the hope of interesting the citizens of Buffalo in the subject preparatory to introducing sewing into the public schools.

On Tuesday morning of next week the high school students will hold a debate on the question, "Resolved that football, as it now played, has more in it to commend than to condemn."

The department of museums has arranged an excursion to the Metropolitan Museum for Saturday afternoon, Dec. 14. A special catalogue will be issued a day or two before the excursion is to take place, which will afford an opportunity for the study of special phases of the work exhibited. The chance to see the Metropolitan Museum under these favorable circumstances is offered to all the members of the institute and their friends.

The Director of the high school, Mr. McAndrew, will speak, sometime during the coming week, before the Schoolmasters' Association of New-York City on "Music in the High School." This lecture will be illustrated by the boys' chorus from the Pratt Institute High School, under the direction of its instructor, Charles Phillips.

RUTGERS IS EXCITED.

A Dance Which Appears to Have Caused Unpleasant Feeling.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 8.—The reception dance given to the members of the Princeton musical clubs on Tuesday night by some young society ladies did not act as a sort of balm in Gilead to the Rutgers men, judging from a communication in the college weekly, The Targum. It was written by a student and was as follows:

"One of the unpleasant features of the past week was the Princeton dance. This dance, no matter in what light it may be considered, is a dead insult to the Rutgers men. Whether it was intended is certainly hard to decide; the fact, however, remains that nothing can justify it. The students of this college give, through fraternities and classes, fully ten dances a year, to all of which the town girls are invited, and with the exception of two town families, no reciprocity exists. Now that a dance is to be given, it seems rather small business to give it to Princeton men, who have no claim on the majority of town people. The blame for this oversight, if we may use such a light term, does not rest with all the town girls, since some have had the good sense to withdraw from any connection with the affair. Those whose shoulders must stand it are the two or three originators of the scheme. Let us hope that in future reciprocity may play some small part in this matter of town dances."

Pretty strong language, this, when it is known that among the patronesses of the affair was the wife of the President of the college.

An alumnus writes that in view of the fact that the Rutgers musical clubs are to appear at Princeton Monday night, the Rutgers men should have turned in in full numbers at Princeton's entertainment, and concludes that "they certainly will not deserve any better treatment. Will they get it?" Another student in answer to alumnus says it is but justice to state that not a few of the students were deterred from attending because of fraternity meetings, and that there were church meetings.

VASSAR'S PHILALETHEAN DAY.

Thirtieth Birthday of the Literary and Dramatic Society.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The literary and dramatic society of Vassar College—Philalethels—celebrated its thirtieth birthday Friday evening. The speaker of the evening was Joseph O'Connor of Rochester, a prominent journalist. Mr. O'Connor chose for his subject "Literary Style." He laid stress upon the inevitableness of style where individuality is strong, for style is nothing more or less than the expression of the man. Literature must always have its prototype in mind and heart. Books are but the expression of life, and if they have the elements of literature are transfused once more into human action.

After the lecture there was a reception, Miss Louise Van Auden, Miss Helen Stamford, Mrs. Kendrick, Miss Louise Booker, Miss Jessie B. Hart, and Miss Olga Waite acting as the Receiving Committee. Then followed a promenade concert through the corridors, in and out among the luxuriously furnished parlors. College colors were conspicuous everywhere, and each class had its individual reception room. The Glee Club sang the good-night song at 12 o'clock, and Philalethean Day was over.

The President of the society is Miss Louise Van Auden of Brooklyn. It was her duty to welcome the guests and introduce the speaker of the evening. The Presidents of the three chapters are: Alpha—Miss Jessie Bell Hart; Beta—Miss Helen Stamford; Omega, Miss Olga Waite. The committee in charge of the reception included Miss Stamford, Miss Tweedy, Miss Spaulding, Miss Haskell, Miss Landfield, Miss Bayliss, and Miss Skinner.

Miss Ruth Gentry of the department of mathematics has been elected a member of the Academic Council of Bryn Mawr.

Dr. Swet of the department of English has been giving a series of readings on the "Idylls of the King" to the Young Women's Christian Association of Poughkeepsie.

The engagement of Miss Grace Rogers White, formerly '95, to Percy Mitchell, London, has been announced.

The library of the college has recently received the addition of five bound volumes of Harper's Weekly, containing the war record of the period from 1861 to 1865. This gift was made by Henry L. Young, a former Trustee. The Greek department has also received from Miss Florence Cushing some valuable books from the library of the late Prof. Merriam of Columbia College.

A lecture soon to be given at the college will be that of Prof. George Lyman Kittredge on "English Moterical Romance."

COLUMBIA COLLEGE ORATORS.

Memorial Lecture on Prof. Boyesen—The College Debating Societies.

There will be given Tuesday evening, in Room 11 of the Law School Building of Columbia College, a memorial lecture on Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. The subject is "Weimar: The Homes and Haunts of Goethe and Schiller." The lecturer, J. Perry Warden, '86, is a post graduate member of the Philolexian Literary Society, and is giving the lecture under its auspices.

On the evenings of Dec. 18 and 19 the sophomores will hold their annual theatricals at the Carnegie Lyceum. The entertainment will consist of "A Groom and His Groom," a one-act comedy, and "A Living Statue," a one-act farce. Between the plays specialties will be introduced and the Glee and Banjo and Mandolin Clubs will play a few novel selections. The following men will take the class rushing for parts: Roberts, La Roche, Vogel, Watson, Parmly, Depew, Hall, Ware, Schlussel, Conover, Machen, and Symmes.

The first of the Fall series of two debates between Columbia and Barnard, one to be held in the Philolexian and the Barnard, was held in Hamilton Hall on Monday evening last. The subject was: "Resolved, That New-York State Should Carry on Its Public Works." Barnard had the affirmative, and was represented by Keith, '99; Randall, '98, and Wharton, '97. The Philolexian Society was represented by Hackett, '99; Schlussel, '98, and Proskauer, '98. The subject was an interesting one, and was well debated on both sides, but the oratory and refutation of the Philolexian speakers gave them the decision. The judges were Arthur M. Day, J. Livingston Farrand, and Ralph C. Ringwalt, late Adjunct Professor of Rhetoric at Harvard, now in Columbia's English department.

The second of the series will be held in Hamilton Hall to-morrow evening. The subject for debate will be: "Resolved, That the State Should Operate the Railroads." The Philolexians will have the affirmative this time, and their speakers will be Heliman, '99; Burke, '98, and Brodt, '96. Barnard's representatives will be Ropes, '99; Pomeroy, '98, and Marvin, '96. Over 200 ladies and gentlemen were present at the opening discussion.

It is highly probable that the Intercollegiate Debating Union will hold its annual contests at Columbia during January. President Brodt of the Debating Union has extended the invitation, and Yale and Harvard and almost all the other colleges have accepted.

AMONG STUDENTS AT STEVENS.

The Junior Ball Set for April 17—Dates for Examinations.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 8.—At a meeting of the Junior Ball Committee of Stevens Institute, Thursday, it was decided to hold the ball on the evening of Friday, April 17, at Sherry's, the refusal of the ballroom for that night having been taken previously. The list of patronesses was revised, and the Treasurer made his report. Several designs for dance cards were submitted to the committee, but they took no action in that regard. The formal invitation will be sent to the senior class soon after the Christmas holidays.

The Banjo Club took part in a concert given at the Pouch Mansion, in Brooklyn, by the Bon Secours Society, Tuesday evening. At the end of the concert, which was for charity, dancing was engaged in. The club played in very good form. Several of those trying for the club enjoyed the treat.

The postponed meeting of the Engineering Society was held on Tuesday afternoon. A paper on "Ship Building and Design" was read by Mr. Garcia, '96, who illustrated his paper by means of a number of plates. Mr. Kingsford, '96, read a review of the current mechanical journals. The customary review of the current electrical journals was omitted.

The roster showing the dates and the hours for the coming examinations has just been posted. The "exams" begin on Wednesday, Dec. 11, and last until the following Wednesday, when the Christmas vacation begins.

Wells College Notes.

AURORA, Dec. 8.—Mme. Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler gave a concert in Music Hall Monday evening, Dec. 2.

A lecture on Gothic architecture was given before the art classes Tuesday evening by Mr. Frederick Morgan of Aurora.

The catalogues for 1895-6 are out, showing a number of new courses to be offered next year.

ESSEX MARKET PRISON OVERCROWDED

Three Prisoners Forced to Sleep in One Cell.

Essex Market Prison is provided with forty-four cells, half for men and half for women. Under the State law, each prisoner should have a cell alone, but owing to Magistrate Mott's custom of fining many cases of intoxication and disorderly conduct $10, the prison of late has been much overcrowded.

When court adjourned yesterday afternoon there were fifty-two men and twenty-nine women locked up, and it was necessary for three men to sleep in some of the cells, and in most of the cases two. The same condition existed in a less degree in the cells for women.

Death of a Veteran Railway Man.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 8.—William S. Balch, a veteran railway man, died here to-day of cerebro-spinal meningitis. During the twenty years of his service as conductor on the Rensselaer and Saratoga and Delaware and Hudson Roads, ending in 1881, he traveled 999,000 miles. He was eighty-two years old. He was the father of the Rev. Dr. Manning Balch of Madison, Wis., Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal West Wisconsin Conference. Mr. Balch also left a wife and two daughters.

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY

The sales of real estate at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sales, two actions, G. Thornton Warren, referee, 1,671 and 1,673 Third Avenue, east side, beginning 75.8½ feet south of Ninety-fourth Street, each 25 by 90, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment on each, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE.

City Real Estate for Sale.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
PRIVATE HOUSES,
FLATS AND BUILDING LOTS.

Between Broadway and 8th Ave., near 34th St.

SPLENDID PLOT, 125x98.9, SUITABLE FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT.

31ST ST., WEST, NEAR 8TH AVE.

ON BEST PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK BELOW CENTRAL PARK, 3-STORY, HIGH STOOP BRICK PRIVATE RESIDENCE, LOT 18.9x98.9, $15,000.

TWO CHOICE 5-STORY BRICK FLATS ON 125TH ST., CLOSE TO NEW 3D AVE., BRIDGE OVER HARLEM RIVER; LOTS 25x100 EACH, ONLY $20,000 EACH.

71ST ST, NEAR LEXINGTON AVE.

4-STORY, HIGH STOOP, BROWNSTONE PRIVATE DWELLING, WITH 3-STORY DINING ROOM EXTENSION. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; LOT 17x102.2. VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

OTHER DESIRABLE PROPERTIES ON APPLICATION TO PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 PINE STREET.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN. 4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent.
For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges.
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
146 B'way, cor. Liberty St.
LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

To Let for Business Purposes.

BUSINESS BUILDING
TO LET
ON FIFTH AVENUE,
WEST SIDE,
BETWEEN HOLLAND HOUSE AND THE WALDORF,
25x125.
RECENTLY IMPROVED.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 WEST 27TH ST., COR. 5TH AV.

90 WALKER ST.—Store and basement; also loft; fine light; heat and power if desired. Apply to Engineer on premises.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

33 West 12th St.

New fire-proof apartment house, 36 feet wide; one apartment each floor; elevator and all modern improvements; exposed plumbing; seven large rooms and bath, all light; southerly exposure to sun and air; no well holes; unsurpassed in finish and conveniences by any in the city. Apply to office of JAMES A. HEARN & SON, West 14th St.

Referees' Notices.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH Street.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—POLKA MARIE WILKENS, Ludo Weber Wilkens, and Alfred Polk Wilkens, as trustees under the last will and testament of Louis Wilkens, deceased, plaintiffs, against LAVINIA AGNES BRADY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of November, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on Monday, the 23d day of December, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by Strong and Ireland, auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, now known by the street number 75 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street distant ninety (90) feet westerly from the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet ten (10) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block 25 feet; thence southerly and easterly and parallel with Fourth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches to said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; and thence easterly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point and place of beginning, and being the premises conveyed to Solomon Stern and Nathan Meyer to the said Lavinia Agnes Brady, by deed dated April 25th, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on June 30th, 1893, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 6, Liber 14, Page 279, and indexed under Block Number 1,621 on the Land Map of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, November 25th, 1895.

WILLIAM G. TAVIES, Referee.

C. & N. D. LAWTON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, New-York City, New-York.

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SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ALBERT L. FOSS, plaintiff, against MICHAEL F. SHERIDAN and others, defendants.

I, the undersigned, the referee duly appointed herein, by an order of this Court made in the above-entitled action, and dated the 29th day of October, 1895, do hereby require each person not a party to this action who at the date of the said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described to appear before me at my office, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of January, 1896, to prove his lien, and the true amount due or to become due by reason thereof. The said property is described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street distant three hundred and fifty feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street with the northwesterly line of the Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwesterly along the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with the Tenth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the center line of the block; thence southeasterly along the said center line of the block twenty-five feet; thence southwesterly on a line parallel with the Tenth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the point and place of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 23rd, 1895.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Referee.

HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 150 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

NELSON J. WAUGH, Esq., Attorney for Michael F. Sheridan and others.

WALLACE M. LOOS, Esq., Attorney for Guardian ad litem of infant, deft.

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SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—CHARLES MULLER, plaintiff, against HERMAN MASCHE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of October, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee, named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Anthony Avenue, formerly Prospect Avenue, 80 and 70-100 feet northerly from the northerly side of the prolongation of 175th Street, running thence eastwardly and parallel with said northerly side of the prolongation of 175th Street 127 and 95-100 feet, thence northeastwardly 26 and 3-100 feet to a point 135 and 20-100 feet easterly from the said easterly line of Anthony Avenue, thence westwardly and again parallel with said prolongation of 175th Street, and distance of the distance through the centre of a party wall 135 20-100 feet to the said easterly line of Anthony Avenue, thence southwardly along said easterly line of Anthony Avenue 25 feet to the point or place of beginning, being part of the same premises conveyed by Dennis W. Moran to Herman Masche and wife by deed bearing date August 1st, 1894.—Dated New-York, November 19th, 1895.

JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

EUGENE G. KREMER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

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Surrogate Notices.

PYNE, PERCY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PERCY R. PYNE, late of New-York, in the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1896.—Dated New-York, July 3rd, 1895. ALBERTINA S. PYNE, TAYLOR PYNE, PERCY R. PYNE, Jr., ALBERTINA T. RUSSELL, Executors, &c. Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., N. Y. City.

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SHERARD, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SHERARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of